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Executive Committee No. 16
June 1961

M I N U T E S
of the
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
June 19 - 23, 1961

Château de Bossey, Céligny

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Executive Committee No. 16
June 1961

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

M I N U T E S
of the
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Bossey, 19 - 23 June, 1961

There were present:

Presidents: Bishop Sante Uberto Barbieri
Bishop Otto Dibelius
Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill

Officers: Dr. Franklin Clark Fry (Chairman)
Dr. Ernest A. Payne (Vice-chairman)
Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft (General Secretary)

Members: Dr. Eugene C. Blake
Dr. K. Bliss
Prof. J. L. Hromadka
Archbishop Gunnar Hultgren
Dr. Martin Niemöller

Consultants: Bishop Emilianos
Sir Kenneth Grubb
Dr. H. H. Harms
Mr. Charles Parlin
Dr. W. S. Tindal

Staff: Mr. Paul Abrecht
Dr. R.P. Barnes
Dr. Madeleine Barot
Dr. R. S. Bilheimer
Dr. Keith Bridston
Dr. L.E. Cooke
Dr. R.A. Dudley
Mr. Rod. French
Dr. Norman Goodall
Mr. F.H. House
Mr. W. Kilpatrick
Dr. H.J. Margull
Mr. Phil. Maury
Dr. R. Maxwell
Dr. Paul Minear
Bishop J.E.L. Newbigin
Dr. D.T. Niles
Dr. O.F. Nolde
Mr. F. Northam
Dr. Elfan Rees
Mr. B. Sjollema
Mr. J.J. Thomsen
Mr. H.R. Weber
Dr. G. Garfield Williams
Dr. H.H. Wolf

Devotions

The Chairman opened the meeting with prayer at 8.15 p.m. on Monday, June 19th. Short devotional morning and evening services in the Institute's chapel were conducted by Professor H.H. Wolf, Bishop Emilianos, Bishop Barbieri, Bishop Dibelius, Professor Hromadka, Archbishop Hultgren, Dr. Blake and the Vice-Chairman.

1. Roll Call, etc.

The General Secretary explained the reasons for the absence of Archbishop Iakovos and Metropolitan Juhanon Mar Thoma (Presidents) and of Prof. G. Florovsky, Metropolitan James of Philadelphia, Bishop Lakdasa de Mel, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and Mr. Rajaiah D. Paul (members). Bishop Emilianos was invited to sit with the Committee as the representative of the Ecumenical Patriarch. The resignation of Dean Liston Pope was announced and it was agreed that a letter of sympathy should be sent to him. The members of the Nominations Committee, Professor W.S.Tindal, Dr. H.H. Harms and Mr. Charles Parlin were invited to sit with the Committee. The General Secretary introduced the new Director of Faith and Order, Prof. Paul Minear, the new Director of the Information Department, M. Philippe Maury, and Miss Umeko Kagawa, Secretary for World Youth Projects.

2. Minutes, etc.

The minutes of the meeting held at Geneva February 6 - 10, 1961 were approved and the timetable of the meeting accepted.

3. General Secretary's Report

a) South Africa. Developments since the Cottesloe meeting were described. The report of the World Council Mission would be sent to all Assembly participants. After the Cottesloe meeting the Synod of the smallest of the three Dutch Reformed Churches, which has a clause in its Constitution stating that no non-white Christian shall be a member of a congregation, and of which the delegates at the conference had alone opposed the findings accepted by the delegates of the other seven member churches, had voted, as expected, to withdraw from membership of the W.C.C. A few very courageous members of the Church had however stood up to oppose the Church's racial policy. Developments in the Dutch Reformed Church of the Transvaal had followed quite a different course. The delegates at Cottesloe had been extremely active and helpful. Their leaders brought to the meeting a document containing many of the points eventually included in the findings. But subsequently they had been under attack. First the Hervormde Church had put forward a strong claim to be the only true bearer of the Afrikaner tradition. Secondly the Nationalist party had put extreme pressures on the candidates for election as lay members of the Synod. Thirdly, the Orange Free State Church had made it clear that the plan for uniting the Dutch Reformed Churches, on which work had been proceeding for years, would be abandoned unless the Transvaal Church withdrew from membership of the World Council. There was no real discussion at the Transvaal Synod either of the Cottesloe findings or of membership of

the W.C.C. and though the church leaders who had been at Cottesloe stood up for what had been done, the vote to leave the W.C.C. was taken by a majority of 4 to 1; but the resolution included a clause saying that the church desired to remain in correspondence with the W.C.C. In replying to the official letter expressing this desire, the General Secretary had said he hoped that the church would eventually change its mind about membership. He was sure that the World Council now had more strong friends in this church than ever before. The W.C.C. must give them all possible spiritual help. It was almost certain that the Synod of the Cape Church which met in September would follow the same course under the same pressures; in spite of this the church leaders had recently issued a strong statement opposing government policy with regard to the coloured people. Our advisers in South Africa had made it clear that W.C.C. visitors would be very welcome, and Mr. Albert van den Heuvel and Dr. Robert Bilheimer would make visits in the next two months.

b) Relations with the Russian Orthodox Church

The delegation from the Moscow Patriarchate had come to Geneva as arranged. The timetable for sending in the application and announcing it had been mutually agreed and adhered to. The announcement had aroused world-wide interest. On the whole the comments had been much more positive than had been feared. Even in the secular press the ecclesiastical elements and motives had been strongly worked out. Cardinal Bea had stated his conviction that the religious motivation was basic. The result would be a considerable strengthening of Orthodoxy in the ecumenical movement. The emergence of the Russian Church from its long isolation was a date in church history. Roman Catholic reactions had been positive and had largely followed the tone of Père Dumont's article in "La Croix" in saying that anything which serves to bring Eastern and Western Christianity closer together is a good thing from the Roman Catholic point of view also. Of course there had been the normal attacks but some surprising ones. E.g. Emil Brunner, in an article full of misinformation, had maintained that any kind of conversation with Eastern Church leaders implied giving up the fight against Communism. His arguments had been countered in a Roman Catholic paper published in Geneva. Serious questions might still be raised, and there must be no disguising that there would be difficulties; but the opportunities were tremendous. So far no other Eastern European Church had applied for membership, but a visit by Mr. House to the Orthodox Churches of Bulgaria and Rumania had been very warmly received; both churches would send observers to New Delhi and also to Geneva in the near future, and the Supreme Catholicate of the Armenian Church had also just accepted the invitation to send observers to the Assembly. Reactions of other Orthodox member churches had been positive. The Ecumenical Patriarch had expressed his pleasure and his desire that all Orthodox Churches would join the W.C.C. In Greece the proposals for the new Basis had been received with a prayer of thanksgiving, and it was now highly probable that Bishops would be included in the Greek delegation to New Delhi. Plans for the Orthodox conference in Rhodes in September were well advanced. The subject of relations with the ecumenical movement was on the agenda. It would be well understood if no non-Orthodox observers were invited to this meeting.

c) The Roman Catholic situation

The most probable date of the Second Vatican Council would be in late 1963. Preparations were now in train. There were continued signs of tension over ecumenical issues. The Secretariat on Christian Unity could only present draft "Constitutions" (= proposals) to the Council through other channels. Any consideration of an invitation to the W.C.C. to send "observers" must be postponed until it was seen whether and in what terms such an invitation might come. There would be five ecumenically experienced Roman Catholic observers at New Delhi. There had been a very useful private meeting with Roman Catholic ecumenists at Bossey on the subject of religious liberty. Many of these went very far in agreement with thinking within the World Council on this subject but their positions had not yet found expression in hierarchical statements.

d) Regional developments

The Africa Working Party had Mr. Henry Makulu as chairman, and included the General Secretary of the All Africa Church Conference and representation of the I.M.C. and mission boards in London and New York. The All Africa Church Conference was now planning to meet at Makerere in May 1963. There would also be a large youth conference at the same time and other meetings were being planned but the total number would have to be limited.

Dr. D.T. Niles would be able to speak about the E.A.C.C. A fine programme had been worked out for the conference at Bangalore before the Assembly. Several W.C.C. visitors had been invited to attend. As a result of contacts with the Chinese Churches' representatives at the Prague Conference it had to be noted with regret that there was no chance of having a Chinese delegation at New Delhi.

The Pacific area conference organized by the I.M.C. had been most succesful. The annual Buck Hill Falls meeting of the U.S. Conference of Member Churches had been particularly helpful. The secretariat of the Nyborg Conference of European Churches had decided to hold another conference in 1962 and had asked that Dr. Glen Garfield Williams should succeed Dr. Harms as executive secretary, but Dr. Harms would continue as Adviser to the Secretary. Dr. Hromadka would give a report on the Prague Peace Conference.

e) Integration of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C.

February 28th was the last date for voting by I.M.C. Member Councils on the proposals for integration. Only one council had voted against. It was a cause for rejoicing that the great majority had voted in favour. On the W.C.C. side difficulties were no longer being raised by the Greek Churches, and a virtually unanimous vote could be expected at the Assembly.

f) The Migration Conference had been exceptionally well attended by representatives of churches and governments had shown great interest. A report would be given later.

In conclusion, Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that the basic question was whether we were really going to talk about Jesus Christ at New Delhi. We must be aware of the danger that "unity", "witness" and "service" might become entities which obscured rather than clarified our sight of Jesus Christ - but that must be the centre of the whole Assembly.

In the discussion Dr. Fry called attention to the resolve of the Dutch Reformed Church of the Transvaal to inaugurate further study of "the ecumenical idea" and especially of visible and invisible unity as it applied to relations between Christians of different races. Dr. Bilheimer said that though the Cottesloe recommendations for setting up a South African Council of W.C.C. member Churches had necessarily broken down, the Presbyterian Church had taken the initiative in calling a conference in September to decide what could now be done. It was agreed that Dr. Carrillo's confidential account of the private meeting with Roman Catholic theologians on religious liberty should be made available to the members of the Executive Committee. Except for the report in the Moscow Patriarchal Journal and an article in Neue Zeit (East Germany) it was not thought that any discussion of the application of the Russian Orthodox Church for membership in the W.C.C. had taken place in the Eastern European press.

Bishop Newbigin described the first I.M.C. Pacific Conference at Samoa. The level of participation by representatives of the island peoples had been unprecedently high. A continuation committee of 6 had been appointed, and the I.M.C. had been requested to provide a secretary for this committee. This proposal had been cleared between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. and a suitable candidate had been found from the Samoan Church.

Bishop Barbieri spoke on the arrangements for the Conference of Latin American Evangelical Churches at Lima in July. There would be 150 delegates including more than before from Central America. Half would come from the "historical churches" and nearly half from other churches and Christian groups.

Bishop Emilianos described arrangements for the pan-Orthodox Conference at Rhodes in September - the first to be held since 1930. The main purpose was to get to know one another and exchange opinions. It was hoped to harmonize Orthodox attitudes to the ecumenical movement before New Delhi. Observers from the Syrian, Coptic and other so-called lesser Eastern churches had been invited. It was hoped that committees which would meet annually might be set up.

4. Applications for Membership

a) The Russian Orthodox Church

Dr. Visser 't Hooft read the Patriarch's letter and described the last conversation with Bishop Nikodim in March. He had suggested the figures of 15 - 20 delegates at the Assembly and 5 - 8 on the Central Committee. The Patriarchate had strictly observed the agreed timetable regarding the actual date of making the application. In the course of a long discussion Bishop Emilianos reported the Ecumenical Patriarch's favourable

acceptance of the news; Dr. Niemöller reported his recent talks with Patriarch Alexis, and his assessment of the situation of the Russian Church; Dr. Blake said that the application had been better received by the secular and religious press in the U.S.A. than he had dared to hope; and Dr. Barnes outlined the complications arising from a court case in the U.S.A. The following actions were then taken:

i) Bishop Sherrill's motion that the Central Committee should be recommended to ask the Assembly to accept the application was adopted unanimously.

ii) Voting on all applications for membership will be by ballot in which each member church would have one vote.

iii) If the question of permanent representation at Geneva comes up, the General Secretary will say that two representatives would be reasonable (in view of the weight of translation work, etc.) but that three would appear excessive.

iv) The question of making Russian a fourth official language will not be raised by the W.C.C. officers.

v) The C.C.I.A. officers will consider the arrangements for the appointment of Russian Commissioners to the C.C.I.A.

vi) Faith and Order officers will note the special Russian interest in the work of the Commission.

vii) Dr. Visser 't Hooft will write to the Patriarch and explai procedures. He will express the Committee's satisfaction at this development.

viii) The press may publish the fact that the Executive has recommended acceptance of the application.

b) <u>The Moravian Church in the Western Cape Province</u>, South Africa.

Acceptance of application recommended.

c) <u>Evangelical Church in New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands</u>

Acceptance of application recommended. In reply to questions Mr. Parlin about the effects of admitting numerous small churches, Dr. Visser 't Hooft drew attention to the recommendation of the Central Committee at Rhodes (Minutes p. 62) that the new Central Committee should appoint a committee to consider the whole question of Assembly representation.

d) <u>Union des Eglises Baptistes du Cameroun</u>

Acceptance recommended.

e) <u>The United Church of Central Africa in Rhodesia</u>

The letter on the Basis having been received, acceptance is recommended.

f) The Mission Iglesia Pentecostal, Chile

Decision postponed.

g) The Church of the Province of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi (Anglican)

Acceptance recommended.

h) Presbyterian Church in the Cameroons

Acceptance recommended.

Enquiries

a) Lutheran Church of Uzaramo, Tanganyika

If application comes, the fact that creation of a union of the seven Lutheran churches in Tanganyika is contemplated should not be a ground for postponing acceptance.

b) The Presbyterian Church in Trinidad

Probably acceptable.

c) Evangelical Lutheran Church (Zulu-Xhosa-Swazi Region), Africa

Probably acceptable. Is now joining L.W.F.

d) Presbyterian Church of the New Hebrides

Probably acceptable. Very active in I.M.C. Pacific Conference.

e) Spanish Protestant Episcopal Church

On account of very small size (communicants 500, community 1200), Dr. Visser 't Hooft should suggest possibilities of associating them with conferences, etc. but should tactfully discourage application for formal membership.

f) St.Thomas Evangelical Church of India

Unacceptable on grounds of stability and relationships.

5. The Third Assembly

1. Allocation of Places

The staff presented a detailed report concerning all categories of Assembly participants, and the Committee noted with gratification the excellent attendance in prospect. The following actions were taken:

a. Delegates

It was, in view of advice from the officers of the Lutheran World Federation, AGREED that the two

places to be assigned to continental European Lutheran Churches to be filled by African delegates (Minutes of the Central Committee 1959, Rhodes, p. 200, Note 2) should not be filled, but that there should be two additional observers from African Lutheran Churches.

- It was AGREED that one additional place be allocated to the Congregational Christian Churches, U.S.A.

- It was AGREED that one additional place be allocated to the American Baptist Convention, U.S.A.

- It was AGREED that one additional place be allocated to the Methodist Church of South Africa.

- It was AGREED that the following allocations be made to applicant churches:

CAMEROUN	
Presbyterian Church in Cameroun	1
Union of Baptist Churches of the Cameroun	1
CHILE	
Iglesia Pentecostal	1
PAKISTAN	
United Presbyterian Church	1
RHODESIA	
United Church of Central Africa	1
NEW CALEDONIA	
Evangelical Church in New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands	1
SOUTH AFRICA	
Moravian Church of West Cape Province	1
UGANDA	
Church of the Province of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi	2
USSR	
Russian Orthodox Church	20

<u>Churches in process of completing necessary documents</u>

CHILE	
Mission Iglesia Pentecostal	1
SOUTH AFRICA	
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Zulu-Xhosa-Swazi Region)	1

TANGANYIKA

Lutheran Church of Uzaramo	1

WEST INDIES

Presbyterian Church of Trinidad	1

In connection with the above list of allocations for applicant churches, it was noted a) that the allocation for the Church of the Province of Uganda is small and that one further place would be desirable if it becomes available; and b) that the allocation to the Russian Orthodox Church is flexible, particularly in view of possible applications from the Roumanian and Bulgarian Orthodox churches.

- It was AGREED that the above allocations of places to member churches and to applicant churches would not affect the allocations of places made by the Central Committee (Rhodes), but that they should be taken from places saved by churches unable to meet the Rhodes allocations; and that the Officers be empowered to deal with further problems of allocations of delegate places.

b. Advisers

It was AGREED that the following advisers be appointed or adviser places be reserved:

Dr. Busia	Methodist	Ghana
Dr. Karlstrom	Lutheran	Sweden
Canon Pepper	Protestant Episcopal	U.S.A.
Miss Lerrigo	United Church of Christ	U.S.A.
Mr. Lansdale	Presbyterian	U.S.A.
Miss Gwilliam	Anglican	U.K.
Dr. Marais, subject to consultation	Reformed	South Africa
Dr. Chin	Lutheran	Asia
Mr. Sherlock	Methodist	West Indies
2 places		Indonesia
3 places	Ecumenical Patriarch	
1 place	A.M.E.Zion	U.S.A.
1 place	Methodist Church Women's organization	U.S.A.

It was noted that the above brings the Advisers list to 122 persons.

It was AGREED to remit further decisions concerning Advisers to the General Secretariat, in consultation with the I.M.C., it being noted that should places become vacant, consideration should be given to the following:

- one place to the American Lutheran Church
- Dr. Carlyle Marney, Charlotte, North Carolina, Southern Baptist
- Dr. Street, Foreign Missionary Society, Presb.Church U.S.
- Dr. Richey Hogg, Methodist, U.S.A.

c. Observers

It was AGREED that the following be invited to send observers:

The Baptist Union of Ceylon (Mr. Wickramasinghe)
One from Vietnam
One from West Irian
One each from Councils not related to the I.M.C. or W.C.C. but which have been invited to send observers to I.M.C. Assemblies, it being noted that these may be seated as observers under the Constitution of the integrated W.C.C.
Two from Lutheran Churches in Africa (see above Delegates)

and that the Officers be empowered to deal with further questions concerning observers, raising the total of observer places if necessary.

d. Guests

It was reported that 46 guest places had been taken. It was AGREED to enlarge the number of guests to a total of 65, and to invite the following:

Pfarrer Adamek, Germany
One guest from the Philippine Independent Church
Five guests from International Organizations
Up to three guests from Korea or Brazil if necessary
Seven additional guest places from the U.S.A.

and to reserve two guest places for assignment if necessary at New Delhi; and to remit further decisions concerning guests to the Officers.

2. Report on Local Arrangements

Dr. Bilheimer reported extensively on arrangements being made in New Delhi for the Assembly, emphasizing two matters in particular. First, the National Christian Council of India has released Mr. Korula Jacob for full time work in making local arrangements, with two basic responsibilities. One is to interpret the Assembly to the churches, the press and key government officials in India. The other is to carry forward the many arrangements for the accomodation of the Assembly. Second, the situation concerning hotel accomodations contains a substantial problem. The agents, Jeena and Co. have virtually secured enough beds for Assembly participants, but the number of single rooms is totally inadequate. The reason is that there is strong competition for rooms from a major industrial fair in New Delhi at the time of the Assembly. After discussion it was

AGREED: to request the General Secretary to express the appreciation of the Executive Committee to the N.C.C. of India and to Mr. Jacob for his services in connection with the arrangements for the Assembly.

AGREED: that arrangements for certain of the Assembly participants to live in tents may be made if absolutely essential.

3. Annotated Agendas

The Committee considered drafts of an Introduction and of Annotated Agendas for the three Sections which had been prepared by the staff on the basis of the meetings of the Commissions in Spittal, 1959 and St. Andrews, 1960. The staff had consulted with the officers of the Commissions at St. Andrews and these drafts reflected their comments. After discussion it was

AGREED: to give general clearance for use at the Assembly to the Introduction and the Annotated Agendas for the Sections on Witness, Service and Unity as presented, and to ask the staff to take into consideration any comments which members of the Executive Committee would send concerning the wording of the documents.

4. Officers of Sections and Committees

Upon recommendation of the staff, it was

AGREED: to appoint the following Officers:

Co-Secretary, Section on Witness:	Bishop Zulu
Chairman, Finance Committee	Bishop Warren
Vice-Chairman, Finance Committee:	Bishop Westergaard-Madsen
Secretary, Finance Committee:	Mr. J. Irwin Miller

Note: The final list of Officers of Sections and Committee is as follows:

In the list below, ** means that the church has indicated that the person concerned is to be a delegate; * means the consent of the church that the person be an adviser.

UNITY

Co-chairmen:	** Dr. Oliver Tomkins (Bishop of Bristol)
	* Dr. David Moses
Co-secretaries:	** Prof. Joseph Sittler
	** Prof. Jean Meyendorff

WITNESS

Co-chairmen:	** Pastor Gerhard Brennecke
	* Mrs. Mildred Horton
Co-secretaries:	* Prof. José Miguez-Bonino
	** Bishop Zulu

SERVICE

Co-chairmen:	** Sir Kenneth Grubb
	** Dr. Egbert de Vries
Co-secretaries:	** Dr. Virgil Sly
	* Prof. Dr. Masao Takenaka

Division of Studies

Chairman:	** Dr. James I. McCord
Secretary:	* Prof. Davis McCaughey

Faith and Order

Chairman:	** Bishop Johannes Lilje
Secretary:	** Principal John Marsh

Church and Society

Chairman:	** Dr. Benjamin Mays
Secretary:	** Mr. M.M. Thomas

Evangelism

Chairman:	** Dr. Eric Baker
Secretary:	* Canon Chu Ban It

Missionary Studies

Chairman:	** Bishop H. Sumitra
Secretary:	* Rev. Erik Nielsen

Division of Ecumenical Action

Chairman:	** Bishop Hermann Dietzfelbinger
Secretary:	** Dr. Reuben Mueller

Laity

Chairman:	** Mr. Klaus von Bismarck
Secretary:	* Prof. B. Istavridis

Cooperation:

Chairman:	** Bishop John Sadiq
Secretary:	* Principal George Johnston

Youth

Chairman:	** U Ba Hmyin
Secretary:	* Rev. Colin Williams

Institute

Chairman:	** Dr. Victor Hajek
Secretary:	** Miss Molly Batten

DICASR

Chairman:	** Sir Francis Ibiam
Secretary:	* Bishop H.R. Hunt

DWME

Chairman:	** Bishop R. Manikam
Secretary:	** Bishop Mathews

CCIA

Chairman:	** President Nathan Pusey
Secretary:	* Prof. Ulrich Scheuner

Information

Chairman:	** Bishop R.C. Raines
Secretary:	* Rev. David Paton

Press and Public Relations Committee

Chairman:	** Bishop Lakdasa de Mel
Vice-Chairman:	** Mr. Charles Parlin

Finance Committee

Chairman:	** Bishop Warren
Vice-Chairman:	** Bishop Westergaard-Madsen
Secretary:	** Mr. J.Irwin Miller

Policy Reference Committee

Chairman:	** Archbishop Iakovos
Secretary:	* Dr. Robert Mackie

Nominations

Chairman:	** Prof. W.S. Tindal
Secretary:	** Dr. H.H. Harms

5. Programme

a. Detailed Programme for Sunday, November 19. The following programme was

AGREED:

9.15	Buses leave hotels
10.30	Opening Service of Worship. Shamiana
Luncheon	Hotels
2.00	Buses leave hotels
3.00	Opening Session. Vigyan Bhavan
	Call to Order: The Assembly in General Session. Bishop O.Dibelius, President, presiding.
	Opening Prayer.
	"The Missionary Dimension of the Ecumenical Movement", address by Bishop Lesslie Newbigin, General Secretary of the International Missionary Council.
	"The Calling of the World Council of Churches", address by Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft, Gen.Secretary of the World Council of Churches.

Adjournment of the General Session.

Call to Order: The Assembly in Business Session Archbishop Iakovos, President, presiding.

Report of the Action of the Administrative Committee of the International Missionary Council concerning Integration with the World Council of Churches. Dr. Christian Baeta, Chairman of the International Missionary Council.

The Resolution of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches concerning Integration with the International Missionary Council. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, Chairman of the Central Committee.

Discussion and Action upon the Resolution of the Central Committee.

Declaration that Twenty-five Additional Members of the Assembly are Seated.

Reading of the Declaration that the Act of Integration is Accomplished.

Worship.

Note: A draft order of worship was submitted to the Executive Committee and accepted, it being left to the officers to select the leaders of the service.

5.30 or 6.00 Break

6.30 or 7.00 The Assembly in General Session. Metropolitan Juhanon Mar Thoma, President, presiding.

"Jesus Christ - the Light of the World", Address by Bishop G. Noth

Closing Worship. Principal Chandran.

In connection with the Sunday Programme, it was noted that the General Secretary will send a letter to Assembly participants explaining the procedure of integration and the procedures for Sunday afternoon, November 19.

Further more it was

AGREED: that there be prepared and distributed for use on Sunday afternoon a booklet containing the following:

Order of Business
Statement concerning the amendability of amendments (see below)
Resolution of the I.M.C. concerning Integration
Resolution of the W.C.C. Central Committee
The Declaration
Order of Worship

b. Wording of the Declaration concerning Integration

A new wording for the Declaration that the Act of Integration is accomplished was presented by Bishop Newbigin, and briefly discussed. It was

AGREED: to accept the following wording in general, discretion being given to the Officers concerning any further changes which might appear to be necessary:

By authority of the Assemblies of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, I declare that these two Councils are now united in one body with the name of the World Council of Churches. In the Name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. Amen.

c. Detailed Programme for Monday morning, November 20

The following programme was AGREED:

9.00 - 9.45 Worship

9.45 - 12.45 Plenary. The Assembly in Business Session
Dr. Ernest A. Payne, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, presiding

Action upon Applications for Membership

Report of the Chairman of the Central Committee, Dr. Franklin Clark Fry

Discussion of the Report and reference of it to the Policy Reference Committee

Presentation of the Report of the Central Committee on Programme and Finance, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake

First discussion of the Report on Programme and Finance.

d. Concerning Procedures on Sunday, November 19 and Monday, November 20

i. It was AGREED:

that the following be transmitted to the Central Committee at its meeting prior to the Third Assembly, and if it is accepted, that Dr. Fry prior to presenting the Resolution of the Central Committee on integration will ask the chairman of the Business Session whether this is his ruling:

RECOMMENDED: that the Executive Committee propose adoption of the following by the Central Committee:

The double proviso in Article VIII of the Constitution of the World Council of Churches to the effect that it (the Constitution) may be amended by a two-third majority vote of the Assembly

"provided that the proposed amendment shall have been reviewed by the Central Committee, and notice of it sent to the constituent churches not less than six months before the meeting of the Assembly"

implies and requires that such proposed amendment must be presented to and acted on by an Assembly in exactly the form and wording in which it was approved for submission by the Central Committee and circulated to the churches for their consideration. Any modification of it, whether by addition, subtraction or substitution of words, would operate to create a new proposal and so, in obedience to the Constitution and in fairness to the member churches, would necessitate repetition of the procedure required by Article VIII and consequent postponement of action until the succeeding Assembly.

ii. It was AGREED:

that on Sunday afternoon, November 19, the Assembly would be concerned with only those changes in the Constitution which affect Integration, and that to facilitate this business it would be necessary to have the W.C.C. Constitution (previous) and the integrated W.C.C. Constitution set out in parallel columns.

iii. It was AGREED:

that the votes on Monday morning, November 20 on applications of churches for membership would be cast by churches by ballot, one ballot to be provided to each church; that churches should be listed on the ballot in the sequence of the dates of their application and that this procedure should be clearly announced on Sunday, November 19.

iv. It was AGREED:

that on Monday morning, November 20 representatives from applicant churches should be seated in "observers" seats (as well as on Sunday, November 19) in such a way that they may move easily to "delegate" seats following the voting upon the application of their churches.

e. Presiding Officers

It was AGREED:

that the following would be presiding officers:

Sunday, November 19

Afternoon: Bishop Dibelius (General Session)
Archbishop Iakovos (Business Session)

Evening: Metropolitan Juhanon (General Session)

Monday, November 20

Morning: Dr. Payne (Business Session)
Afternoon: Address: Witness, Bishop Barbieri (General Session)
Evening: Address: Service, Bishop Sherrill (General Session)

Tuesday, November 21

Morning: Address: Unity, Archbishop Iakovos (General Session)
Hearing on Programme and Finance, Dr.Fry

Wednesday, November 22

Evening: Laity, Bishop Dibelius (General Session)

Thursday, November 23

Afternoon: Programme and Finance, Bishop Sherrill (Business Session)
Evening: International Affairs, Metropolitan Juhanon (General Session)

Friday, November 24

Evening: Faith and Order, Bishop Barbieri (General Session)

Sunday, November 26

Evening: I.C.A., Bishop Dibelius (General Session)

Tuesday, November 28

Evening: Rapid Social Change, Metropolitan Juhanon (General Session)

Thursday, November 30

Afternoon: Plenary (Deliberative or Business Session)
Evening: Mission and Evangelism, Dr. Baeta (General Session)

Friday, December 1

Morning: Plenary (Deliberative or Business Session)
Afternoon: Plenary (Deliberative or Business Session)
Evening: Bible and Evangelism, Bishop Barbieri (General Session)

Saturday, December 2

Morning: Plenary (Deliberative or Business S.)
Afternoon: Plenary (" " " ")
Evening: Plenary (" " " ")

Monday, December 4

Morning: Plenary (" " " ")
Afternoon: Plenary (" " " ")
Evening: Plenary (" " " ")

Tuesday, December 5

Morning: Plenary (Deliberative or Business S.)
Afternoon: Plenary (" " " ")
Evening: Plenary (" " " ")

It was further AGREED:

that Presiding Officers for the Deliberative and Business Sessions on the last days would be determined according to the rules of Debate and Proceedure by the Business Committee of the Assembly.

f. Report on Speakers

The staff reported that the following speakers have accepted:

Bishop Noth - The General Theme
Dr. Devanandan - Witness
Dr. Takenaka - Service
Dr. Sittler - Unity

It was AGREED:

to request of the speakers addresses of about 40 minutes in length at the rate of 120 words per minute.

It was further reported that Mr. Nehru had declined to address the Assembly, but that it was likely that the President of India would greet the Assembly. It was AGREED:

to suggest that the best time from the viewpoint of the Assembly for the President of India to extend greetings would be on Monday, November 20 during the General Session devoted to the address on Service.

g. Report on Evening Meetings

The staff presented a progress report on plans for the evening meetings, which was, with one exception, accepted by the Executive Committee. This concerned the people to be invited for the panel on "Mission and Evangelism", and the comments of the Committee were noted by those responsible for planning this programme. It was

AGREED:

to authorize the General Secretariat to proceed with plans for the evening meetings along the lines reported, and if major changes appear necessary to request the General Secretariat to consult with the Officers.

h. Rally

It was reported that the Arrangements Committee in New Delhi were considering holding a large rally on the night of Sunday December 3 in place of the programme suggested (which was to be planned in conjunction with the Arrangements Committee). No definite proposal was at hand, and the Executive Committee concurred with the suggestion,

leaving decision in the matter with the Arrangements Committee.

6. Worship and Bible Study

The Committee heard and approved the following concerning worship and Bible study at the Assembly:

I. Opening Service - Sunday, November 19
The participants have been invited and have received the draft order of service.

Invitations are as follows:

- Presiding	Metropolitan Juhanon Mar Thoma
and Call to Prayer, Act of Praise, Confession of sins and Prayer for Pardon,	Metropolitan Juhanon Mar Thoma
- Act of Thanksgiving	Dr. Christian Baeta
- Old Testament Lesson (in French)	Dr. Marc Boegner (if present)
- Psalm 122 (responsively in English)	Bishop Barbieri
- New Testament Lesson (in German)	Bishop Dibelius
Nicene Creed	Archbishop Iakovos
- Sermon	Dr. U Ba Hmyin (Burma)
- Intercessions and Lord's Prayer	Bishop Sherrill
- Offering and Benediction	Metropolitan Juhanon Mar Thoma

II Daily morning services and evening prayers

a) Morning prayers

Taking into account 1) the three Sundays, 2) six mornings allotted for Bible Study, 3) three weekday mornings for services of Holy Communion, there remain five mornings for "regular" services. Invitations have been accepted as follows:

Dr. Günther Jacob (United, Germany)
Rev. Jean Kotto (Reformed, Cameroun)
Rev. Edward Rogers (Methodist, U.K.)
Rev. Father Makary El Souriany (Coptic Orthodox, U.A.R.)

(one place is still being filled).

b) Evening prayers

Taking into account the two evenings of receptions and eight evenings of departmental meetings when evening prayers will be integrated with the programme presented, there remain five evenings when "Evening prayers" will be planned. Invitations have been accepted as follows:

Principal J.R.Chandran (C.S.I., India)
Prof. J.L. Hromadka (Czech Brethren, Czechoslovakia)
Rt.Rev. A.H. Zulu (Anglican, South Africa)
Archbishop Gunnar Hultgren (Lutheran, Sweden)

(one place is still being filled.

III Bible study

Acceptances have been received from the three leaders invited, as follows:

Dr. Paul Minear
Dr. Martin Niemoeller
Mr. Paul Verghese.

Arrangements are proceeding in charge of Mr. Hans-Ruedi Weber.

IV Service of Preparation for Holy Communion

A draft order of service is near completion. In agreement with the officers, participants for this service are proposed as follows:

Metropolitan James of Philadelphia

a representative from Australia or New Zealand

Lutheran from Indonesia

Pastor Murakösy (Reformed. Hungary)

It is proposed that Dr. Douglas Horton be asked to give the address.

V Communion Services

The Executive Committee set aside November 26, 28, 30 and December 1st if necessary, for Communion services. Correspondenc from the Anglican authorities indicates that preparations for the service on Sunday, November 26, are proceeding.

VI Concerning the closing service of worship for the Assembly, it was

AGREED: a. that the Officers choose the preacher in advance of the Assembly from among the Assembly participants.

b. that a draft of the order of service be prepared prior to the Assembly to be put in final form at the Assembly.

VII Concerning offerings, it was

AGREED: that there be an offering at the Opening Service of Worship for a cause to be determined by the Officers in consultation with the Arrangements Committee in New Delhi,

that the Worship Committee present a recommendation to the Business Committee of the Assembly concerning the offering at the closing service of worship.

VIII AGREED: that on Monday, November 27 and on Thursday, November 30 there be worship instead of Bible Study, and that on Monday, Dec. 4 and Tuesday, December 5 there be Bible Study instead of worship.

7. Policy Reference Committee

Dr. Barnes reported that preparations for the Policy Reference Committee were proceeding according to the actions of the Executive Committee at its February, 1961 meeting. After discussion, it was

AGREED: that the Pacific Region should be added to the discussion of regional matters,

that Dr. Payne and Dr. Barnes be asked to prepare a paper dealing with the question of the size of the Fourth Assembly.

8. Preparatory Documents

The Committee was presented with the printed copies of

"Evanston - New Delhi" in English
"The Work Book" in English and in German
"Rules of Debate and Procedure" in English, French and German.

The Committee expressed its appreciation to Dr.Cooke and Mr. House for their work in editing "Evanston - New Delhi" and "The Work Book".

9. Report on the pre-Assembly Booklet

Mr. Thomsen reported on the distribution of the pre-Assembly Booklet (appendix I) and the Committee expressed its gratification at this report.

10. The Assembly Report

Mr. House reported that arrangements were being completed with publishers for the Assembly Report to be published by July 1, 1962 at the latest, in English (both U.S.A. and Great Britain), German and French. It was foreseen that a subsidy would be needed only for the French edition. In addition, arrangements were being completed for the publication in English and German by the same publishers of the shorter and more popular equivalent of "Evanston Speaks".

11. Further Preparations for Committees

Dr. Bilheimer reported that the Department and Divisions were finding it necessary to take advantage of the provision (Buenos Aires Minutes) to submit memoranda in addition to the material appearing in the Work Book. These would be presented only to the Committee in question. A complete report on these memoranda was not yet ready, but would be submitted to the Officers as soon as possible.

12. Report on Press and Information

Mr. Maury reported on the formation of a Press and Information Committee and staff for the Assembly. It is planned that there will be a press briefing dinner on November 18, and two briefing sessions daily thereafter. Releases will be provided in English, French and German, distributed at the Assembly, mailed to newspapers in Asia and to E.P.S. in Geneva. 115 accreditations have been given to date, and it is expected that 150 to 170 will be given by the time of the Assembly. Of these, 1/3 are for secular press and 2/3 for the religious press. Two article series are being prepared and released now, one relating to the various aspects of the Assembly itself, and the other to different aspects of the work of the W.C.C.

As regards films, Mr. Taylor is at work on the Assembly film, and departs shortly for a journey in Africa and to work with Mr. Paton in South Africa on it. It is planned that it will be ready in part in October for showing on TV and elsewhere, and immediately after the Assembly in full, incorporating scenes from the Assembly. There is to be a modest photo exhibition at the Assembly arranged by the Information Department staff. It is planned to develop rules for taking pictures during Assembly sessions based upon the rules in use at the Evanston Assembly.

13. General Information for Assembly Participants

It was suggested that information concerning behaviour including the use of alcoholic beverages be set forth, after consultation with the Delhi Arrangements Committee, in the general information to be sent to Assembly participants.

14. Authorization for Officers

It was AGREED: to authorize the Officers to make any further plans needed for the Third Assembly.

6. The Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

The Director presented a report on the work of the Division - see Appendix II.

a) Migration Conference

Dr. Mackie, the Chairman of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees, presented a report of the Migration Conference at Leysin (Appendix III). He recalled that the Service to Refugees had given help during the years to some categories of migrants and that this was the subject of discussion in a sub-committee of the Central Committee on Inter-Church Aid at its meeting in Davos in 1955 at which a decision was taken to examine the whole question of migration. He reminded the Committee that the study of migration and the preparation of a conference on this subject was authorized at Galyatetö by the Central Committee in 1956 and that subsequently Mr. Baldwin Sjollema was appointed to lead the study and the Preparatory Commission was set up. Dr. Mackie expressed appreciation for the work of Dr. Rees and Mr. Sjollema during the 3½ years of preparation for the Conference.

Concerning the Conference itself, Dr. Mackie said that it had evoked widespread interest among the churches and that it was attended by some 200 delegates, advisers and observers, representing 75 churches and 30 countries. Three delegates represented non-member churches of the W.C.C., and there were Roman Catholic observers in attendance too. The size of the Conference had some disadvantages from the legislative point of view, although it added greatly to the canvassing of opinion among the churches and the securing of expert advice. He noted the great changes which had taken place in the whole situation with regard to migration since Davos. For example, at that time Germany was a land of emigration; it had now become a land of immigration, having received already half a million migrant workers, and was seeking another half a million. Similarly, at that time Japan was needing help in its emigration policy; not it is the policy of the Japanese government not to encourage emigration.

While these changes underline the fact that the problem itself changes, they also underline the fact that the needs of the migrant remain. In the preliminary discussions about the Conference Asia had seemed reluctant to participate, but during the last two years the interest in and the needs of Asia had grown and also of Africa. A special working group of the Conference began an examination of the needs of these continents. Again while it was recognized that the problem of migration in the West is different from that in Asia and Africa it had become clear in the discussions that the essential human problem is the same. Dr. Mackie said that the importance of the event of the Conference exceeded the importance of the Conference report which reflects the nature of the meeting. The Conference opened up new possibilities of service, but did not make a detailed analysis and study. The documentation of the Conference varied in its quality, but contained a great deal of valuable material. In some ways the report was inadequate and is not a true record of the significance of the meeting.

In the discussion that followed, Bishop Emilianos expressed appreciation for the Conference and said that a new era was opened up in Europe as far as migration was concerned. This was illustrated in the large number of Greeks who were migrating to Germany and Switzerland. He reported the rising interest of the Greek Church for the pastoral care of Greek migrants and he declared that the churches have a great contribution to make. He paid tribute to the excellent work of Mr. Sjollema. The one criticism that he had to offer was that there was some neglect in the Conference of the full diagnosis of the problem of migration and a failure fully to understand the real situation and psychological and spiritual needs of the migrant himself. He hoped that steps would be taken to remedy this because nothing else was at stake than a re-shaping of the teaching and the principles of pastoral theology.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee also paid tribute to the work of Mr. Sjollema and noted with great satisfaction the delegation of bishops from the Ecumenical Patriarchate and from the Greek Church. He mentioned that the Metropolitan of Rhodes, the Bishop of Carthage, the Bishop of Mylene and Archbishop Ezekiel of Australia were among the delegation.

Dr. Mackie then presented 3 recommendations:-

(1) that a report of the Conference comparable to the reports of the Beirut Conferences be published by the Division. This report would include an official report of the Conference and the recommendations to the churches, the list of participants together with a selection of the more significant documents;

(2) that the recommendations of the Conference to the churches and national councils be submitted to them through the Executive Committee;

(3) that the Executive Committee transmit the recommendations both to the Central Committee and for discussion to the Inter-Church Aid Committee of the Assembly.

The recommendations to the churches and national councils were passed as amended - see Appendix IV.

The Executive Committee agreed to transmit the recommendations to the Central Committee, first to the Central Committee at New Delhy and then for discussion of the Inter-Church Aid Committee of the Assembly (Appendix V).

The Executive Committee agreed that the publication of the Report of the Conference be under the auspices of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees.

Mrs. Bliss requested that the Report make some of the documents of the Migration Conference available and also that information be published in the Report concerning the availability of all the documentation.

b) Arab Refugees

Dr. Rees presented the resolution passed by the Administrative Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees. In introducing the resolution he spoke of the background of discussions in the U.N. Assembly and its appropriate committees concerning this continuing problem. Bishop Barbieri asked whether this problem continues because the people concerned refuse all opportunities for a solution of their problem save a return to Israel. Dr. Rees replied that while this may be true of some of the refugees there are others who would accept other solutions of their problem if the host governments made this possible.

The Executive Committee then passed the resolution.

The Director of the Division then introduced the Administrative Committee's own resolution concerning the call to churches for continued support of services to the Arab refugees. The Executive Committee endorsed the resolution and the call to the churches (Appendix VI).

c) Specialized Assistance to Social Projects

Dr. Mackie introduced the paper that had been prepared by a special consultation of representatives of the Division of Studies, I.M.C. and the D.I.C.A.S.R. (Appendix VII). He recalled the minute of the Central Committee at St. Andrews which requested the holding of such a consultation. He pointed out that broad agreement had been reached in the consultation.

(1) He drew attention to the resolutions passed by the Administrative Committee of D.I.C.A.S.R. which had had the opportunity of studying the paper:

The Administrative Committee

i. welcomed the results of the consultation and the document which it produced;

ii. agreed to commend the documents to the Executive Committee of the W.C.C., and

iii. agreed to inform the Executive Committee of the W.C.C. that the Division is willing to undertake the responsibilities proposed in the document if it is so requested.

(2) He indicated that the I.M.C. had also accepted the document, but had made one or two emendations.

In presenting the paper Dr. Mackie made three points. He said:

(1) that the Consultation felt that it had confined and defined the needs;

(2) the Consultation believed that it had dealt with the need of expert leadership but had geared it into existing ecumenical machinery - this is the D.I.C.A.S.R.;

(3) that the Consultation had dealt satisfactorily with the financial points.

On behalf of the Division of Studies, Dr. Payne, the Chairman of the Division, also endorsed the paper and Bishop Newbigin, the General Secretary of the I.M.C., reported the endorsement of the paper by the I.M.C. The I.M.C. had, however, two emendations to make:

a. In paragraph II B-3 the words 'in consultation with other divisions concerned' should be added after 'D.I.C.A.S.R.'

b. After paragraph II 2-D-2b the following words should be added:

"The Division of World Mission and Evangelism will if desired render such assistance as it can in commending suitable projects to its constituency for financial support".

Sir Kenneth Grubb raised the question as to whether the Committee should have some power to select the projects for submission to the Special Assistance Social Programmes Committee. It was agreed to amend paragraph II-A,c) to read: providing help and technical advice to the churches in formulating and developing pioneer, demonstration projects.

Speaking on behalf of C.C.I.A. Sir Kenneth Grubb endorsed the paper and Mr. House reported that the staff of the Division of Ecumenical Action, in consultation with the Chairman of the Division, Dr. Marc Boegner, had also endorsed the paper.

The report was ADOPTED.

d) <u>Conference on Christian Social Institutions in Europe</u>

Mrs. Bliss referred to the statement by the Director concerning the significance of this Conference for future strategies and policies for the churches both at home and overseas. She expressed misgiving lest the development of such policies should be based upon the European experience alone, indicating that there was a variety in the types of welfare states and a diversity of judgment among social workers concerning the role of Christian institutions.

The Director indicated that this Conference was regarded as the beginning of a series of studies on this subject. A study was taking place in Asia on forms of Christian service, an interesting group had been convened in the U.S.A., and it was hoped that the subject would also be taken up in Britain.

7. The Division of Ecumenical Action

Mr. House presented a brief oral report. He referred to extensive staff travels at the request of churches and councils in Africa, Asia, the America's, the Near East and the Pacific, and to the plans for Ecumenical Youth Assemblies in North America (1961), South America (end 1962) and Africa (May 1963) and also to plans for conferences under the auspices of the Cooperation Department before the Assembly and the All Africa Church Conference.

Professor Wolf, Dr. Nissiotis and Mr. DuVal had conduced a successful "Bossey" in Beirut.

Mr. House referred to staff changes, and to the progress of work on the background paper on the educational concerns of the W.C.C. which would be available to the Committee of the Assembly on the Division of Ecumenical Action.

Dr. Payne said that the Report of the "Consultation on Holy Communion at ecumenical gatherings" which was held under the joint auspices of Faith and Order and the Youth Department would be transmitted to the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order, after discussion by the Section on Unity at the Third Assembly.

Appreciation was expressed of the work of Dr. Charles West at the Ecumenical Institute and Mr. Weber at the Laity Department. The Committee also expressed satisfaction at Mr. Young's acceptance of the invitation to succeed Mr. Weber, and gratitude to the Protestant Episcopal Church, U.S.A. for the loan of Miss Emma Lou Benignus for thirteen months.

8. The Division of Studies

Dr. Payne, Chairman of the Division,reported, first, that the Officers of the Division welcomed the proposal for a W.C.C. Committee on Special Assistance for Social Programmes. Dr. de Vries, Dr. Bilheimer and Mr. Abrecht had participated in the Consultation which drew up the proposal. (See Report of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees).

Secondly, Dr. Payne reported that a proposal had been made by Dr. Visser 't Hooft for a main theme of study for the period following the Third Assembly, according to which the subject would be "The Uniqueness and Universality of the Gospel", and the main problem would be syncretism.

In discussion, Dr. Visser 't Hooft further explained the proposal and the reasons for it. The Committee

AGREED: to encourage Dr. Visser 't Hooft to prepare a paper concerning his proposal for the consideration of the Assembly Committee on the Division of Studies.

Dr. Bilheimer reported briefly concerning the Departments of Church and Society and Evangelism. In regard to the Rapid Social Change study, the reports are all in and the last of the major conferences will be held at Lima next month. The two volumes by Dr. de Vries and Mr. Abrecht are in the hands of the publishers, to

appear next November. Requests, however, for further studies continue to come in, specifically at this time from Brazil, Jamaica and Puerto Rico. The Assembly will need to consider how the study can be best continued. In regard to the Department on Evangelism, Dr. Bilheimer reported that Dr. Margull is on the job in Geneva, has had a journey to the U.S.A. and has worked particularly on preparations for the Section on Witness at New Delhi. Dr. Bilheimer reported also that he had been unable to arrange a meeting with Dr. Billy Graham owing to conflicts in dates and schedules, but that friendly correspondence indicated that discussion with Dr. Graham could take place during the New Delhi Assembly.

Mr. Kitagawa reported that there had been an important consultation concerning the future of the Secretariat on Racial and Ethnic Relations, resulting in a document for the consideration of the Third Assembly. He further reported on a six weeks stay in Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. Minear was welcomed by the Chairman, and reported that the Working Committee of Faith and Order had met the previous week and had considered, among other things, an outline of basic responsibilities and programme, as well as the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order. After hearing the report on the World Conference plans, the Committee briefly discussed it, and it was

AGREED: to give authorization to the Officers of Faith and Order to proceed with invitations to the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order, on the understanding that there would be approximately 350 in attendance, and that the composition of the Conference would be based upon representation from the member churches and would include members of the Theological Commissions.

The Chairman expressed the Committee's appreciation of the work of Dr. Bridston.

9. <u>The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs</u>

The Chairman and Director of C.C.I.A. reported on recent current concerns of the Commission. The chairman, Sir Kenneth Grubb, spoke of two recent journeys in Africa and referred to problems of religious liberty in the Sudan and of new initiatives by UNESCO in the expansion of African education, with which C.C.I.A. was maintaining close contact in cooperation with other ecumenical agencies. Sir Kenneth also reported on religious liberty in Spain. The Director, Dr. Nolde, reported the action of the officers of C.C.I.A. in relation to events in Cuba and Laos and the continuing representations being made to those involved in the Geneva Conference on Cessation of Nuclear Weapons Testing. He referred to the new problems for disarmament and the development of international institutions created by present Russian demands for a pattern of triumvirate control in all these fields, and outlined the reflections of C.C.I.A. officers in this respect.

The Director further reported the recent statement of the Chairman and Director on Angola, issued to the press. In subsequent discussion Dr. Payne reported current events in Angola, and Dr.Cooke

gave an account of work being done for refugees coming into the Congo. After discussion and reference to a sub-committee the Executive Committee issued the following statement:

"The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches is deeply disturbed at the reports it has received regarding the present tragedy in Angola.

It (1) deplores the mounting evidence of a rapidly deteriorating situation as a result of which large numbers of Angolans are being deprived of life and liberty;

(2) appeals to the Government of Portugal in the name of humanity and of the Christian principles so long professed in Portugal, to refrain from deliberate actions involving the death and maiming of thousands of Africans including women and children, and the attack on those with education and gifts of leadership, as well as the widespread destruction of property;

(3) it is concerned that by its present policy the Government will inevitably forfeit the sympathy and respect of other nations, concerned for the welfare of Africa and its peoples;

(4) associates itself with the statement issued by the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on 5 June, 1961, which drew attention to the need to apply in Angola the principle of self-determination and the need for the rapid training of indigenous leadership and the establishment of the rule of law;

(5) requests the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs to make representation accordingly to the Portuguese Government and at its discretion to the Commission recently appointed by the United Nations;

(6) notes that already the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees has sent aid to the tens of thousands of Angolan refugees now in Congo, and requests the Division to continue and extend this operation;

(7) requests its member churches of whose deep concern it has been made aware, to press upon their governments the urgency of the situation, and to remember constantly in prayer their fellow-Christians in both Portugal and her overseas provinces, and all those involved in the present emergency."

10. Information Department

M. Maury paid a tribute to Mr. Garrett and described the preparations for the Assembly.

M. Maury recalled the origin and course of the enquiry on the World Council of Churches and radio and television, to which the Rev. James Kennedy had given so much time. It was agreed that the

Information Department should prepare a short memorandum incorporating the findings of the enquiry and commenting on them, for the use of the Committee of the Assembly on the Information Department. No proposals involving budgets should be made without prior clearance with the Staff Executive Group and the Finance Committee. The draft memorandum should be cleared with the I.M.C. secretariat. It was noted that formal report should be made to the retiring Central Committee that the Enquiry had been completed, thanks to the tireless efforts of Dr. Kennedy and others.

11. New York Office

Dr. Barnes reported that 187,719 copies of the pre-Assembly booklet had been distributed to date in the U.S.A. Distribution of the Week of Prayer material had gone up by 5,000 to 20,000 this year. Consideration was being given to planning visits by an ecumenical team or teams to the U.S.A. after the Assembly. The North American Ecumenical Youth Assembly at Ann Arbor, Michigan in August, would be a major event. He described measures for combatting opposition to the World Council of Churches, and of approaches regarding the possibility of World Council of Churches representation at the New York and Seattle "world's fairs". After discussion it was

AGREED: that the Executive Committee considers it inadvisable for the World Council to be involved in any contractual or sponsoring relationships to a religious center or exhibit at the New York World's Fair. However, if the N.C.C.C. U.S.A. or the Metropolitan Church Federation of New York with the endorsement of the N.C.C.C./U.S.A. undertakes a center or exhibit, it would authorize the New York Office, subject to concurrence of the Executive Committee of the U.S.Conference to lend moral support, and would encourage the Information Department to offer technical advice with regard to the development of an exhibit.

12. Finance Sub-Committee

Dr. Blake presented the report of the Finance Sub-Committee. The report is set out below and the action taken by the Executive Committee recorded after each section:

a) 1960 accounts for Operations under the General Budget

"The final accounts for 1960 have been prepared but the audit has not been completed. The audited accounts will therefore be presented at New Delhi. The final figures show a surplus on the 1960 operations of $ 23,277.88. This compares with a forecast presented to the Executive Committee meeting last Febraury of a surplus of about $ 15,000. Member Church contributions were about $ 6,000 higher than previously estimated but, on the other hand, it was necessary to cover a deficit of $ 3,927.95 on the South Africa Consultation. In addition, interests on investments credited to the General Budget was about $ 4,800 higher than had been foreseen. In accordance with the decision of the 1960 Central Committee meeting, the surplus has been credited to the Special Reserve. After discussing a recommendation based on the fact that the increased interest on investments was related rather to resources held for Inter-Church Aid than to resources arising from General Budget activities, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

i) that the Executive Committee receive the report, noting that the audited accounts will be presented at New Delhi; and

ii) that the Executive Committee authorize the expenditure of up to $ 4,800 from the Special Reserve for travel subsidies to the Third Assembly".

The Chairman expressed satisfaction in the name of the Committee that the 1960 accounts showed a larger surplus than was foreseen last February, and the Executive Committee approved the above recommendations.

b) 1961 approved level of Expenditure - General Budget

"The Central Committee in August 1960, authorized a level of $ 562,500 for the 1961 General Budget. In February 1961, the Executive Committee found that, if the travel expenses of all Executive Staff were to be charged to the General Budget and the full planned programme maintained, total expenses in 1961 were likely to exceed $ 562,500. The Executive Committee agreed last February that expenses on the General Budget should be brought back to the level of $ 562,500 by effecting economies wherever possible and then by transferring as far as necessary to the Assembly Budget, expenses for Executive Staff travel to New Delhi; it was foreseen that it would be necessary to transfer expenses of about $ 10,000.

It is now clear that actual revenue for the General Budget in 1961 will be not less than $ 572,500. The Executive Committee does not however have power to raise the budget level established by the Central Committee. The Finance Sub-Committee examined a suggested level of expenditure for 1961 totalling $ 572,500 and considered adequate to cover all estimated expenses on the General Budget without transferring any travel expenses to the Assembly Budget. After full discussion, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

i) that the Executive Committee recommend to the Central Committee meeting in New Delhi that the budget level for 1961 be raised to $ 572,500; and

ii) that the staff be authorized to keep the accounts and present monthly statements on the basis of the level of expenditure totalling $ 572,500, in the period prior to the November meeting of the Central Committee.

In making these recommendations, the Finance Sub-Committee draws attention to the fact that the basic decision concerns whether expenses which will in any case be incurred , should be charged to the General Budget or to the Assembly Budget and therefore effect could be given to a decision taken by the Central Committee at New Delhi, whether it be to accept or to reject recommendation i) above".

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendations.

c) Preliminary Consideration of General Budget for 1962

"It will be necessary for a budget level for 1962 and an approved level of expenditure for 1962 to be approved by the Central Committee meeting following the Third Assembly. The date of that meeting is, however, so close to the beginning of the New Year, that it is essential for some preliminary consideration to be given to these questions at this present meeting.

The proposed General Budget for the period following the Third Assembly, as submitted by the Programme and Finance Committee, totals $ 751,200 and implies the need for an increase of $ 215,700 in member church contributions, i.e. from $ 511,500 to $ 727,200. It is too early to forecast with any confidence which churches will be able to increase their contributions as from January 1, 1962 if an increase of 47% is requested by the Third Assembly. A very tentative estimate would suggest that the increase in income from member churches in 1962 might be of the order of $ 100,000 - 150,000.

A study of the expenditure budget proposed by the Programme and Finance Committee for the period following the Third Assembly shows that many of the increases in expenditure foreseen by the Programme and Finance Committee represent commitments which have already been made and which will become effective as from January 1, 1962. Thus, an assistant to the General Secretary has already been appointed; the staff of Faith and Order may well be at the full level of three Executive Secretaries; Secretaries for Racial and Ethnic Relations and for Religious Liberty have already been engaged; the professorial staff of Bossey has already been raised to four; a part of the increase in the subsidy to C.C.I.A. from $ 58,000 to $ 70,000 will be needed to cover commitments already made by C.C.I.A.; and presumably the increase in the provision for the next Assembly from $ 20,000 to $ 30,000 should be given effect from January 1, 1962.

Actual expenditure in 1962 could be held below the level of the Programme and Finance budget for reasons falling under three main headings:

i) economies likely to be made without action:

   the increased expenses for the Library are unlikely to be incurred and a saving of about $ 12,000 might be effected; and

   it is unlikely that the provision of $ 15,000 for "New Developments" will be needed in 1962;

ii) points at which it is still possible to defer the incurring of additional expenditure to a date later than January 1, 1962, even though deferment will give rise to serious problems:

   the increase from $ 58,000 to $ 70,000 in the subsidy for the C.C.I.A. could, at least in part, be deferred; and

   the engaging of second Secretaries for Church and Society, Evangelism and Laity could be deferred with a saving at the rate of about $ 12,000 per annum on each post, whereas the engaging of a second Secretary in the Cooperation Department is in any case dependent on the raising of special income and therefore represents an entirely separate problem; and

iii) it is possible that some further economies could be effected within divisional and departmental budgets and expenditure kept to a lower level than that foreseen in the Programme and Finance budget. It is not clear how far the contingencies item will be used in 1962 but it would seem unwise to suppose an economy on this item .

If all of the economies indicated under i) and ii) above were effective for the full year 1962, they would result in a saving of about $ 75,000 and there might be some additional saving under iii) above. Thus, subject to point iii) above, there would be need for an increase in member church contributions of the order of $ 140,000 to cover the probable expenses on the General Budget in 1962, even if maximum economies were effected on the lines indicated under i) and ii) above.

The Finance Sub-Committee discussed this question at length. It was recognized that steps should not be taken prior to the Assembly which prejudge the decisions to be taken by the Assembly. On the other hand, it is clearly impossible for all decisions concerning 1962 to be deferred until the Assembly, which adjourns only about three weeks before the beginning of the New Year. It was, for example, recognized that the plan of integration includes provision for adding a second secretary in the Department of Evangelism, although financial authorization for that post has not yet been granted.

The Finance Sub-Committee recognized the importance of knowing at the time of the Central Committee meeting following the Assembly the probable level of 1962 income and, indeed, of having sound information on this point at the earliest possible date. Notice was given by the Central Committee meetings in 1959 and 1960 of the fact that, if the proposals of the Committee on Programme and Finance are adopted by the Third Assembly, there will be need for an increase of about 47% in income from member church contributions and asking the member churches to arrange for this question to be considered by the appropriate authorities within their church in order that a response might be possible in 1962 if the Third Assembly does request such an increase. It was agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee:

i) that a special letter be addressed to all member churches which have not already notified action on this question to the General Secretariat, reminding them of the above-mentioned Central Committee communications and asking them to advise Geneva as soon as possible whether action has been taken and whether it will be possible for them to increase their contribution from January 1, 1962, if so requested by the Assembly"

Bishop Barbieri asked whether there might not be extra income from new member churches, mentioning particularly the Church of Russia. The General Secretary reported that, in preliminary discussions, the representatives of the Church of Russia had stated that they fully recognized the financial obligations of membership, and had the resources with which to meet them but feared that they might be unable to secure permission to remit a substantial contribution to Geneva. They, therefore, might have to suggest payment "in kind" by paying all expenses, including travel, in respect of meetings held in Russia. In reply to a question from the Chairman, he expressed the opinion that this might also apply to meetings in other Eastern European countries. Dr. Blake drew attention to Chapter IV of the Report on Programme and Finance, dealing with "Principles of Financial Support for the W.C.C. General Budget" and assured the Committee that the attention of new member churches would be drawn to that chapter. The Executive Committee then approved the above recommendation i).

Dr. Blake then presented the following further recommendations on this item:

"The Finance Sub-Committee further agreed to recommend:

ii) that no commitments shall be made in respect of the items indicated earlier in the report as being as yet uncommitted, except if authorized by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee and by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, after receipt of reasonable assurance that probable income in 1962 may be adequate to cover any increased expense involved;

iii) that the staff be directed to prepare for examination in New Delhi a sound estimate of probable expenses under General Budget in 1962, after taking account of maximum possible economies".

The Executive Committee approved recommendations ii) and iii) above.

d) 1960 Accounts - Ecumenical Press Service

"The Finance Sub-Committee noted that the accounts of the Ecumenical Press Service for 1960 were balanced by the provision of a contribution from the World Council of Fr 18,214.41 as compared with a budgetary provision of Fr 21,400. The audited accounts will be presented at New Delhi".

e) 1960 Accounts for C.C.I.A.

"The Finance Sub-Committee received a consolidated statement of revenue and expenditure for 1960 for C.C.I.A. and noted that the audited accounts will be presented at New Delhi."

The Executive Committee noted items d) and e)

f) Budget for Third Assembly - New Delhi

"A review of the expenditure budget approved by the Executive Committee in February 1961 and totalling $ 325,000 revealed that relatively minor modifications, upwards or downwards, might be proposed in certain budget items but that the budget in general still represents a reasonable estimate of probable expenses.

Assured income for the Assembly Budget at present totals $ 288,150, leaving additional income of $ 36,850 still needed. The following possibilities exist of securing additional income:

United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. - special offerings are being taken but the probable amount cannot yet be estimated;

possible contributions from other churches which have not yet contributed;

the final proceeds of the special German appeal may be higher than the $ 50,000 already assured;

the United Kingdom contribution may be higher than the $ 10,000 already assured;

sale of pre-Assembly Booklet - possible additional income of $ 15-20,000; and

the churches of India are seeking to raise about $ 12,000 from special offerings, to be used for expenses of the Indian churches as host churches, - expenses which do not figure in the central W.C.C. Assembly Budget. If the Indian appeal is successful, however, it is possible that the Indian Local Committee may accept responsibility for some relatively small expenses for which provision has been made in the central Assembly Budget.

Unless present expectations are disappointed, it would seem reasonable to suggest that there may be received from the above sources an amount of not less than $ 36,850.

The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

i) that the expenditure budget totalling $ 325,000, approved in February 1961, be confirmed; and

ii) that every endeavour be made to secure from the sources indicated above, the additional revenue of about $ 37,000 needed to cover the Budget for the Third Assembly."

The Chairman noted that the position has been transformed since the 1959 Central Committee meeting, when no assurance of adequate income for the budget could be foreseen. He drew attention to the substantial help from profits on the Assembly booklet - already $ 33,000 and likely to increase - and paid tribute to the work of Mr. Jens Thomsen in securing this result.

The Executive Committee then approved recommendations i) and ii) above.

g) Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

"The Finance Sub-Committee was advised that the following financial questions concerning the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees were reviewed by the Administrative Committee of the Division in the early days of June.

i) Accounts for 1960

"The operations under the Service Programme in 1960 showed revenue of $ 928,735 and expenditure of $ 905,462, as against a budget level of $ 900,000. Thus the final accounts show a surplus of $ 23,273, which has been credited to the Unappropriated Balance on the Service Programme. The operations of the Service to Refugees in 1960 show a total cost of $ 3,161,584 and after taking account of all special income for those operations, a charge to the Service Programme of $ 525,228.57, as against a budgetary provision of $ 540,000. Since the total surplus on the Service Programme has been credited to the Unappropriated Balance, the Administrative Committee of the Division agreed to regard an amount of $ 14,771.43 as tentatively, though not irrevocably, designated as available for needs of the Service to Refugees."

ii) 1961 Service Programme Budget

"The 1961 Service Programme budget totals $ 1,106,000. There is a reasonable expectation of income of $ 1.142,000. Operations

under the Service Programme are being conducted within the limits of the budget and the actual figures for non-church income and for expenses for the operations of the Service to Refugees during the first four months resulted in net expenses chargeable to the Service Programme slightly below budget level."

iii) Service Programme Budget 1962

"The Administrative Committee of the Division recognized that the decisions of the Third Assembly might have a direct bearing upon the level of the Service Programme Budget for 1962. Negotiations to secure income for the 1962 budget will however need to be undertaken before the Third Assembly. Since there is to be no meeting of the Central Committee this summer, the Administrative Committee asks the Executive Committee to grant the approval for the level of 1962 Service Programme budget, which in normal years would be granted by the Central Committee. At the request of the Administrative Committee, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

that the Director of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees be authorized to seek to raise funds for the Service Programme for 1962 at a level of $ 1,200,000."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

iv) Travel Loan Funds

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that the position of the Revolving Fund (T.L.F.) improved by about $ 300,000 during 1960 and showed a balance in hand at the end of 1960 of $ 536,609. A small further improvement in the balance is forecast during 1961.

The position of the W.C.C. Travel Loan Fund improved by a little over $ 50,000 during 1960 and showed a balance in hand at the end of 1960 of a little over $ 15,000. The position of this fund is expected to improve by about another $ 35,000 during 1961, raising the balance by about $ 50,000.

The Finance Sub-Committee expressed great satisfaction at the healthy position of these funds and discussed the position briefly. The improved position of the W.C.C. Travel Loan Fund is partly due to the regular annual contributions made to that fund from current income and the future soundness of its position will depend upon the maintenance of appropriate contributions in future years, insofar as the need for loans from this fund continues."

The Executive Committee received the report on the finances of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees and noted with gratitude the soundness of its financial position and the growth in its activities.

h) Investment Portfolios as at May 31, 1961

i) Investments against General Reserve

"Investments against the General Reserve at May 31, 1961 had a book value of about $ 259,000 as compared with a balance on the reserve of about $ 258,000. The market value of the investments at June 14, 1961 was $ 292,637 or $ 33,569 above book value. In addition there is an Investment Fluctuation Fund of $ 10,000.

The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed the portfolio in the light of advice from the Investment Advisory Committee, and agreed to make no changes in the portfolio at this time. A further $ 10,000 could now be invested, representing the second half of the 1961 appropriation to the General Reserve; the Finance Sub-Committee, on the advice of the Investment Advisory Committee, agreed to recommend:

> that an additional sum of about $ 10,000 be invested in ordinary shares in I.B.M."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

"It was agreed at the meeting last February to leave the General Reserve of the Ecumenical Institute uninvested, in view of the probability that it will be used in the near future, and to allocate an appropriate part of the interest on the Revolving Portfolio as interest on the General Reserve of the Ecumenical Institute in respect of the amount underinvested."

ii) Investments against Reserve for Expenses of the Third Assembly

"The book value of the investments against this reserve declined from $ 90,118 at December 31, 1960 to $ 80,086 at May 31, 1961, by reason of the redemption of one bond of $ 10,000 on May 1, 1961. It is now further reduced by about $ 25,000 by the maturity on June 15 of the holding of Belgian Railway Bonds. Expenses are now being incurred in respect of the Third Assembly and the net balance on the reserve is probably no higher than the present level of the portfolio. It is therefore suggested that no further investments be purchased. The remaining two holdings will be held until redemption later this year or early in 1962."

iii) Revolving Portfolio from current liquid resources

"The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed this portfolio and the principles under which it is being operated and also received recommandations from the Investment Advisory Committee concerning certain modifications of the portfolio. These recommendations were approved. It was noted that during the past 6 months the total level of the portfolio has varied somewhat below or above $ 4,000,000.

Dr. Blake pointed out that the management of investment portfolios (including that for the Headquarters Properties Fund, See page 41) now represented quite a considerable task and reported that approval had been given for the holding of some 6 months acceptances under the Revolving Portfolio, which heretofore had been placed in 3 months acceptances in various countries at various interest rates.

j) Ecumenical Institute Properties

i) Transformations at Petit Bossey

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that the transformation of the top floor of Petit Bossey had been completed and the new accommodation had already been put into use. Final figures for the expenses were not yet available but would be presented at New Delhi."

ii) New Building

"Under the decisions taken last February, M. Henri Lesemann of

Geneva was charged with the execution of the plans prepared by Mr. Müller-Hausser and adopted last February for the new building at Bossey to house the Library and the new Conference Room.

Mr. Müller-Hausser and M. Lesemann had developed the plans in detail, at the same time following the directive given by the Executive Committee last February that the plan should be restudied with a view to seeking modifications looking toward reducing, if possible, the total construction cost from the first estimate of Fr 570,000 to Fr 500,000. Reductions in costs had been found possible and the plans had been developed into final form ready for execution. The revised cost estimates, which are still preliminary and not based on bids or tenders, indicate a total cost of Fr 508,000. This figure does not, however, include provision for furnishing; a rough estimate of the additional expense for furnishing the library and the Conference Room is Fr 55,000.

There have been no new gifts for the Bossey construction projects since the February meeting. Thus, the amount available for the new building is the special gift of DM. 100,000 (about Fr 104,000), plus an amount of about Fr 40,000 from the General Reserve of the Institute, representing the balance remaining after the payment of certain authorized expenses, including the uncovered costs for the transformation of the top floor at Petit Bossey. For the completion of the project an additional sum of about Fr 419,000 or about $ 100,000 is therefore needed. Prof. Wolf informed the Finance Sub-Committee of various approaches which are being made to seek special gifts but pointed out that none of them was at present at such a stage that any confident forecast of additional resources could be made.

The Finance Sub-Committee recalled that it was at the Central Committee meeting in 1959 that a proposal to sell Petit Bossey, in order to provide resources for the construction of the new building, was rejected and that the Central Committee gave authority for the development of the plan for the new building, directing that special gifts should be sought for the project but agreeing that, if available funds are insufficient, consideration should be given to borrowing money for this purpose. The Finance Sub-Committee discussed at length the problem arising from the high amount of the additional resources needed and from the fact that the raising of special gifts is possible before commitments are made but extremely difficult after a project has been carried out.

If the architects were authorized to start the project at once, they would hope to be able to start work in autumn 1961 and to complete the building by autumn 1962. It is however not certain, by reason of the shortage of man-power in the building trade, that it will be possible to start work before spring 1962. The Finance Sub-Committee faced the dilemma that there are strong reasons for not delaying further the construction of the new building but there are also strong reasons for not entering into commitments until adequate resources are assured. After lengthy discussion, it was agreed to recommend:

> that the Director of the Ecumenical Institute and all others concerned be directed to exert maximum efforts to secure special gifts for this project during the coming five months; and

that the power given to the officers of the Central Committee and the Chairman of the Finance Committee to authorize, if necessary before the next Executive Committee meeting, the letting of initial contracts for the construction of the new building at Bossey, be continued, with the understanding that that authority will be used only in so far as essential to avoid jeopardizing the completion of the project by the autumn of 1962 and that every endeavour will be made to limit commitments in such a way that the World Council is not committed to the total cost and to the completion of the project before assurance is received of resources adequate to cover the total cost."

The Executive Committee approved the above two recommendations.

k. Personnel Questions

i) Home Leave

"The Finance Sub-Committee examined three cases of Executive Staff members entitled to home leave in 1961 and authorized the payment of fares in each case. A further special case of assistance on travel expenses of a family member was examined and approved."

ii) Removal Expenses

"The Finance Sub-Committee examined one particular problem concerning assistance on removal expenses for an Executive Staff member and granted conditional approval for the proposed solution."

The Executive Committee noted the action taken by the Finance Sub-Committee on these questions.

The Chairman pointed out that the possibility of handling such a lengthy report on matters of high importance in so brief a time was evidence both of the sound financial position of the World Council and of the effective work of the Finance Sub-Committee under the able chairmanship of Dr. Blake and expressed the gratitude of the Executive Committee for that work.

13 Headquarters Properties

a) Design of Chapel

Dr. Fry introduced the architects, M. Honegger, Mr. Møller and Mr.Schmidt. Mr. Honegger displayed plans shewing the development of the design as a whole along the lines agreed in February. Mr. Møller explained a model of the design now proposed for the chapel. Dr. Blake said that the design met the requirements that had been expressed at the last meeting of the Executive. The chapel had been integrated into the building but was clearly not just a second meeting hall. The problem of the relation of height to length had been solved. Unity between the two glass walls and the two solid walls had been achieved.

Dr. Bliss said that the design appeared to give prominence to the ministry of the Word over the ministry of the sacrament. There should be an uninterrupted view of the altar and the altar should be the centre. Secondly she asked whether a single main entrance door was sufficient. On the second point Mr. Møller explained that there was a second door out through the vestry and that a third emergency exit not normally used or conspicuous might be included Dr. Niemöller, Dr. Bliss and others pressed for a second normal exit.

On the relation of pulpit-lectern or ambon to the altar Mr. Møller said that the ambon was moveable and could be situated at one corner of the steps on which the altar table was placed and be balanced by another lectern on the other side. The slope of the floor accentuated the centrality of the altar area. The altar-table could be placed against the wall or stand free. Communicants could kneel or stand either around the smaller platform on which the altar-table stood or around the larger platform.

Dr. Nissiotis said that the fact that the chapel did not conform to any one particular liturgical tradition was satisfactory, but he agreed with Dr. Bliss that the pulpit was unduly prominent; he also thought that the pulpit and the altar should both be fixed so that no changes could be made in the relationship eventually accepted between them. He would prefer the pulpit to be placed in the traditional position slightly in front of the altar on the right side. Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that the difficulty might be met if there were a lectern distinct from the pulpit and that these were arranged in the same relationship to one another as in the chapel of the Ecumenical Institute. Dr. Blake accepted the point that it might be preferable not to have the pulpit-lectern or ambon moveable. He reminded the committee that in the discussion of previous plans the conception of a central altar-table had been rejected. He asked how strong the objections really were to the present design. Would it really be impossible for certain traditions to worship there? Dr. Niemöller pointed out that the ambon was in fact two steps below the altar. Mr. House said the ambon proposed was a small object and the seats could easily be arranged so that no one's view of the altar was obscured by it.

Professor Tindal asked whether some of the congregation would have the morning sunlight in their faces. Mr. Møller said experiments with different depths of colour in the glass would be made and that the proposed wooden lattices round the top part of the walls and the setting of the windows in deep external embrasures would help. Mr. Honegger pointed out that the main light would not come through the side-windows but through the roof. Dr. Niemöller asked if the chapel could not be orientated in the opposite direction so that the congregation would have their backs to the windows and morning sunlight coming through the walls would illuminate the altar. Mr. Møller said that he had examined this possibility but he thought that it was richer for the congregation to face the window wall. Considerable thought had been given to this question, including study of the possible orientation of the chapel in the opposite direction, and the conclusion of the architects was that the proposed plan represents the best solution and that the problem of light can be solved in an entirely satisfactory manner. At night visible lights would be arranged on each of the pillars in the walls, but the main lighting would be through the roof which would give an uniform lighting all over or could be brighter over the area of the podium.

Bishop Sherrill moved general approval of the plan. Approval was given subject to the need for additional provision for entrance and more particularly for exit being further studied and to further thought being given to the relation of the altar-table to the ambon. It was agreed to empower a small group consisting of the General Secretary, the Associate General Secretaries, Dr. Vajta and Dr. Nissiotis, to discuss this matter further with the architects, to invite the comments of others, if necessary, and to make a decision.

b) Progress of Plans, Estimated Costs and Progress Report on Headquarters Properties Fund

Dr. Blake presented a report from the Finance Sub-Committee covering its discussions of the above questions and reading as follows:

"Under the authorization granted by the Executive Committee meeting in February 1961, contracts have been let for the excavation and drainage work and for the main reinforced concrete structure for a total sum of about Fr 1,800,000. Excavation work was started at the beginning of June 1961 and work on the main structure is expected to start toward the end of July. Use has not been made of the power granted, subject to reference to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, to let further contracts.

The Finance Sub-Committee received a detailed statement of the estimated cost of the project. The estimated total cost is Fr 11,000,000 or about $ 2,550,000. First experiences of actual costs suggest that it may be possible to keep within that total but it is thought wise to maintain the addition of a provision of Fr 1,000,000 for unforeseen expenses and rising prices, wages, etc.i.e.to assume a total cost of about Fr 12,000,000 or about $ 2,785,000.

In addition to the foregoing estimates, expenses totalling about $ 192,500 were incurred on preliminary studies from 1948 to 1957, on the repayment of the mortgage on the Malagnou properties, on costs in connection with the exchange of the Malagnou Properties against the property in Grand Saconnex, on fund raising expenses and on fees to the first architects and advisors. Thus the total amount needed to cover the cost of the whole operation is estimated at about $ 2,750,000 to $ 2,950,000.

The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that total gifts received to date amount to $ 1,763,391 and, taking account of further gifts assured but not yet received, a total sum of $ 2,239,640 is assured (see attached Appendix VIII). In addition, interest received to May 31, 1961 from the investment of available resources amounts to about $ 78,000.

The above figures suggest that to cover the total cost of the presently planned operation, it will be necessary to secure further gifts totalling about $ 450,000 to $ 650,000. It may be possible to make some economy on costs but the above figures make it clear that it is essential to secure substantial further contributions. Gifts assured before the Third Assembly will be of greater value than any secured afterwards, since it would help greatly if it could be reported to the Assembly that the full original objective of $ 2,500,000 has been secured. As an indication of possible sources

of further gifts, only a negligeable sum has so far been received from the United Kingdom and the campaign in the Netherlands is still in progress. There may be additional receipts in Sweden, Switzerland and other countries. Contributions may be received from some member churches which have not yet contributed or supplementary contributions from some churches which have already made a partial contribution.

The view was strongly expressed in the Finance Sub-Committee that expenditure should be limited to the available resources because it would be extremely unfortunate for the total financial position of the World Council to take out a mortgage on the new properties. The hope was expressed that by the time of the Third Assembly in New Delhi, further gifts might be received sufficient to raise the total at least to the originally established objective of $ 2,500,000.

The Finance Sub-Committee was advised that present planning would involve the need to place contracts for a total sum of about Fr 6,400,000 before the Third Assembly. This figure includes the amount of about Fr 1,800,000 for which, as mentioned earlier, contracts have already been placed. The Finance Sub-Committee noted that this total sum is well within the limit of presently assured resources and agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee:

i) that power be given to the General Secretariat to let prior to the New Delhi Assembly, further contracts to a value not exceeding Fr 6,000,000, subject to prior clearance with the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that payments falling due in 1961 are estimated at about Fr 1,600,000 and noted that there would be no difficulty in meeting accounts of this order of magnitude out of available resources.

The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed the portfolio of investments against the Headquarters Properties Fund. The book value of investments at May 31, 1961 was $ 1,560,588. The net liquid resources available at the present time are $ 1,624,953, including a gift of about $ 63,000 received in the early days of June. Additional investments have been bought since May 31 to raise the portfolio to the level of net liquid resources. A substantial part of the portfolio is now invested in Swiss francs. The proportions are $ 1,213,192 (77¾ %) in francs and $ 374,396 (22¼ %) in dollars. Insofar as payments fall due in excess of new receipts, they will be made by realizing dollar holdings.

The Finance Sub-Committee was informed of a proposal that a part of one gift already received should be used to cover the cost of one element of the new buildings which would then bear a memorial tablet indicating that it had been given in memory of the late Rt.Rev. George K. Bell, who was an honorary President of the World Council of Churches. The Finance Sub-Committee felt that this was a happy suggestion and agreed to recommend:

ii) that the officers of the Central Committee and Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill be empowered to approve final arrangements for the creation within the new Headquarters Properties of a memorial to the late Rt.Rev. George K.Bell."

Bishop Sherrill stated that he was as anxious as anyone to see the whole building completed without delay but he felt strongly that it would be extremely hazardous to incur a substantial debt, both because of the heavy burden which that would involve on subsequent annual budgets and because it is extremely difficult to raise any extra funds for a building once completed. He understood that it would be possible to leave one office wing uncompleted and to defer commitment to the expenditure of about $ 300,000. This would reduce the number of offices available from the presently planned 250 to about 170. The situation would undoubtedly be difficult but better than a heavy debt. He expressed the hope that everyone would make a consecrated effort to raise the full amount needed and mentioned, not as a criticism but as a statement of fact, that it has been a heavy handicap in fund raising that it has been necessary to acknowledge that no campaign has yet been started in the United Kingdom. If an effective effort in the United Kingdom and by others could raise assured contributions before New Delhi to the original objective of $ 2,500,000, it might well be possible to explain that costs have risen and to secure additional gifts to cover the remainder of the estimated costs.

M. Gustave Hentsch paid tribute to the considerable and highly succesful efforts made by Bishop Sherrill. Europe had been slower in starting on fund raising but good progress was now being made in several countries. He was hopeful that a new effort would be made to raise sufficient extra funds because he entirely agreed with Bishop Sherrill that it would be extremely hazardous to incur a heavy debt. His particular responsibility had been that of managing the investment portfolio for the available resources; all funds had been invested immediately they were received in such a way that they would be available when needed for the meeting of debts.

The Chairman expressed the deep appreciation of all members of the Committee to Bishop Sherrill and M. Hentsch for the heavy responsibilities they have so effectively carried in this matter.

In reply to a question from Dr. Blake, Mr. Northam explained the basis on which a very rough calculation had suggested that a saving of the order of $ 300,000 might be made by deferring the construction of one wing of office accommodation. He explained that further checking with the architects would be necessary to determine to what extent the eventual completion of the total project might be hampered and delayed if authorization for the construction of one wing of office accommodation should be withheld subject to reconsideration in New Delhi.

The Executive Committee agreed to adopt recommendation i) from the Finance Sub-Committee on the understanding that, in the light of further information from the architects, further facts would be presented at a later session as to steps which could be taken to avoid final commitment before the New Delhi Assembly, to the completion of the total project.

At a later session, Dr. Blake reported that consultation with the architects had revealed the following facts: all work on the S.W. wing of office accommodation could be deferred and all commitments for that wing be avoided in the period prior to the New Delhi

meetings; this would reduce the number of offices from about 250 to about 170 and the costs for that wing represented at least $ 300,000; if authorization could be given at New Delhi for the construction of that wing, work could be taken up in such a way that neither significant increased costs nor loss of time would be involved; if the withholding of authorization for that wing should be confirmed at New Delhi, some increase expense - perhaps $ 25,000 plus increases due to rising prices and wages - would be involved and the completion of the wing at the same time as the rest of the buildings would no longer be possible; and some further expenses - perhaps $ 50,000 - could be deferred by not completing the equipment of the centre block - e.g. not installing the full air-conditioning machinery - until further resources have been received.

In reply to a question from Dr. Barnes, Dr. Blake explained that no difficulty would arise from the fact that, even if additional resources become available during the coming months, no commitments can be made in respect of the S.W. wing of office accommodation.

The Executive Committee therefore agreed that , in revision of the earlier action, the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee be adopted in the following modified form:

> that power be given to the General Secretariat to let prior to the New Delhi Assembly, further contracts to a value not exceeding Fr 6,000,000, subject to prior clearance with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, provided that the possibility be retained of keeping the total cost to complete any work started within the limits of available resources and, in particular, that no contracts be let prior to the New Delhi meetings for the S.W. wing of office accommodation.

Bishop Sherrill expressed his conviction that this action was wise. In some areas it might be helpful to report that the signing of contracts was being held back until adequate resources were available. If in other areas it would be wiser not to report the action, there is no reason for the above decision of the Executive Committee to be made public.

Bishop Sherrill presented briefly recommendation ii) proposing a memorial to the late Rt.Rev. George K. Bell explaining that it would involve no additional expense and that the donor in question would be most happy for a part of the gift to be used for that purpose. The Executive Committee agreed:

to adopt recommendation ii) of the Finance Sub-Committee.

In reply to a question from Dr. Barnes, it was stated that a new flyer concerning the Headquarters Properties Fund had been produced in French, including pictures of models and floor plans of the new buildings but that, since there had been no demand, an English version had not yet been produced. The Executive Committee was in general agreement that such a flyer in Englsih should be produced without further delay and this was agreed.

At a later session, Dr. Payne stated that the U.K. members of the Executive Committee had been very grieved not to be able to present

a better report of progress in the U.K. on the Headquarters Properties Fund. There was a full awareness that the U.K. should take her fair share in the fund and of the problems created for the World Council by the absence of an assured U.K. contribution up to the present time. Bishop Sherrill's untiring efforts had produced excellent results in most areas and it was deeply regretted that the U.K. had so far been unable to encourage him by a favourable report on results there. The U.K. members of the Executive Committee had found that Sir Kenneth Grubb would be willing to make a special effort to assist in seeking to raise a U.K. contribution in the period prior to the New Delhi Assembly and Dr. Payne proposed and the Executive Committee willingly adopted the following resolution:

> The Executive Committee notes the difficulties that have so far been experienced in promoting the Headquarters Properties appeal in Britain and learns with satisfaction of the willingness of Sir Kenneth Grubb to help so far as his other commitments allow. The Executive Committee requests the C.C.I.A. to enable Sir Kenneth to give such time as is possible between now and the Third Assembly and expresses the earnest hope that he and those who will be associated with him will be successful in their efforts.

The Chairman expressed thanks in the name of the Executive Committee to the U.K. members of the Committee for this initiative and paid tribute to the great contribution which Sir Kenneth Grubb has for many years made to the work of the World Council of Churches through the devotion of himself and his time and efforts to the World Council. Sir Kenneth Grubb expressed concern about the prospects of achieving substantial results in so short a period, especially since absences would make it impossible for him to give significant time to this question until the beginning of October but expressed his willingness to do everything within his power to help in this matter.

Professor Hromadka reported that the member churches in Czechoslovakia were most anxious to make a worthy contribution to the Headquarters Properties Fund. They were in a position to raise a contribution but it would be extremely difficult to make a financial transfer to Geneva. They therefore wished to suggest that they should contribute "in kind". Since Czechoslovakia has a sizeable glass industry and that industry enjoys a world-wide reputation, they would like to offer to supply all of the glass needed for the new buildings. This suggestion had been discussed in the Ecumenical Council of Czechoslovakia, and also with Government authorities; the Ecumenical Council was most desirous of realizing the plan and the government authorities had expressed their willingness to make possible the exportation of the glass needed. It was not desired that there should be any particular recognition of the fact that the glass came from Czechoslovakia but it was intended that the glass should be regarded as contribution to the total fund in exactly the same way as cash contributions from other countries. Professor Hromadka reported that he had discussed this matter with Bishop Sherrill and Mr. Northam and that arrangements had been made for specifications of the glass needed for the buildings to be sent to Czechoslovakia.

The Chairman and Bishop Sherrill expressed the gratitude of the Executive Committee to the member churches in Czechoslovakia for this promised contribution.

14. Religious Liberty

After a brief progress report on the study, the General Secretary asked whether Dr. Carrillo should be encouraged to go on with his work on a draft Resolution for the Assembly in consultation with the C.C.I.A. and the members of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Nolde said that the officers of the C.C.I.A. were discussing the proposal. He feared that a resolution on biblical and theological aspects only without practical application would lead to misunderstandings. Four points should be kept in mind if a resolution along the lines proposed by Dr. Carrillo were to be put prepared for the Assembly: a) it must concern action on the specific problem of religious liberty; b) it must be based on definite directives from the Committees of the Assembly and the C.C.I.A.; c) the Amsterdam Resolution should be reaffirmed within the terms of the new Resolution; d) it would be helpful to have a short form of declaration, which could be separate from the Carrillo Resolution or blended with it, which would refer to article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

After further discussion, it was

AGREED: to ask the General Secretary, the C.C.I.A. and the Secretary for Religious Liberty to collaborate on materials to be provided to the Assembly regarding a statement by the Assembly on religious liberty and to leave to decision of the Officers the question as to where this matter should be handled in the Assembly.

15. Report of the Staffing Committee

The Executive Committee accepted the Report of the Staffing Committee as follows:

1. Division of Ecumenical Action

(i) Rev. F. House. The Committee recommends to the Central Committee that his appointment be extended to 31 July 1962, and reports that active consideration is being given to a suitable successor as A.G.S. and Director of the Division.

(ii) Rev. Rod. French. The Committee recommends to the Central Committee that his appointment as Head of the Youth Department be extended for a further three years to 31 August, 1965.

(iii) Mr. Ralph Young. The Committee recommends to the Central Committee confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Young as Head of the Department on the Laity from 1 November, 1961.

(iv) Miss Lucy Griffiths. The Committee recommends that she be appointed with the concurrence of the W.C.C.E. as World Youth Projects secretary for three years from 1 January 1962.

(v) Mr. Gibson Winter. Subject to financial provision being available, the Committee recommends that he be approached to become second secretary in the Department for the Cooperation of Men and Women for three years from the autumn of 1962, his work to include a special interest in Home and Family Life projects.

The Committee notes that the following members of staff will shortly be leaving and recommends thanks to them for their services and to the bodies which have been responsible for their support:

Miss E. Benignus, Laity Department, 10 September 1961, Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Charles West, Ecumenical Institute, 30 June 1961.

Miss U. Kagawa, World Youth Projects, 31 August 1961.

2. D.I.C.A.S.R.

(i) The Committee recommends to the Central Committee that Dr. L.E.Cooke be invited to continue his services as Director of the Division and A.G.S. for a further period of five years dating from 31 January, 1962, and that the
(ii) Rev. Jens Thomsen be invited to become Adminsistrative Secretary of the Division (subject to consultation with Dr. Cooke and Dr. Robert Mackie) for three years from 15 March 1962 or a date thereafter to be determined . Should Dr. Cooke and/or Mr. Thomsen not accept these invitations, the Officers shpuld have authority to pursue other inquiries.

(iii) The Committee recommends further discussion of the recommendation of the Administrative Committee that there be two Co-Administrative Secretaries, one dealing with general matters and one with financial matters, but recommends that for the latter work an invitation be extended to Mr. Willem J. Schot, of Holland, for a period of three years from July 1961 and that the title "Administrative Assistant" for this post be considered.

(iv) Professor Z.K. Matthews. The Committee recommends that he be invited to become Africa Secretary for a period of three years, and that failing him, the officers be given power to make an appointment.

(v) Mr. B. Sjollema. The Committee recommends that his present appointment be extended to 31 August, 1962 and that he be informed that it is the hope of the Executive Committee that decisions to be taken at the Third Assembly will enable a further invitation to be extended to him.

(vi) Teams and Fraternal Workers. The Committee recommends that authority be given to the officers for the appointment of a Secretary for this work.

(vii) Mr. William Du Val. The Committee recommends that he be asked to continue as Administrative Secretary to the end of 1962 (his present appointment expiring 28 February,1962), should that prove possible.

(viii) Dr. R.Dudley. The Committee notes that his appointment expires in November 1961 and recommends that thanks be expressed to him for his services and to the Division of Foreign Missions.

3. Proposed Division of Mission and Evangelism

The Committee notes that after integration the present appointments in the International Missionary Council will have to be continued and the existing obligations assumed. It has received from Bishop Newbigin a list of the present appointments and recommends that these be passed by the Ch. rman of the present Staffing Committee to the Ch...rman of the Staffing Committee which will be set up by the new Central Committee after the Third Assembly, thence to the new Commission for World Mission and Evangelism and from it in turn back to the Central Committee with the expectation that all appointments, save those already made for a specific term of years, will be extended for, say, 2½ years or until the first regular meeting of the new Commission which it is anticipated will be in 1963 or 1964. It is accepted that all appointments in the Division of W.M.E. will be made by the Central Committee on the nomination of the Commission and be subject to the W.C.C. rules.

The Committee further notes that appointments are under consideration by the I.M.C. for the post of Geneva Secretary and for the portfolio of Evangelism in the D.W.M.E.

4. Division of Studies

(i) Department of Faith and Order. The Committee reports with satisfaction that Dr. Paul Minear and Dr. Lukas Vischer have taken up their appointments. The Rev. Herbert Waddams declined the invitation extended to him to become Executive Officer in succession to the Rev. Keith Bridston, whose appointment comes to an end on 30 June, 1961. The Committee recommends that approval be given to the recommendation of the F. & O. Working Committee that an invitation to succeed Dr. Bridston be given to the Rev. Patrick Rodger for a period of three years, with authority to the officers of the Commission and the W.C.C. to act, should he decline.

(ii) Department of Missionary Studies. The Committee notes that Mr. H. Partin will finish his appointment in July 1961 and recommends that thanks be extended to him and to the Disciples of Christ.

5. Department of Information

(i) Mr. John Taylor. The Committee recommends that he be invited to extend his appointment for a further three years from 31 August, 1962.

(ii) Mr. P.Carlson. The Committee notes that his appointment expires in December 1961.

6. Department of Finance and Administration

Mr. P. Scribbins. The Committee recommends that he be reappointed to 30 September, 1965.

7. Dr. Norman Goodall

The Committee notes with satisfaction that Dr. Goodall has accepted the invitation to become Assistant General Secretary for a period of two years from 1 January, 1962.

8. United Bible Societies

The Committee recommends confirmation of the appointment by the United Bible Societies of Dr. Wolfensberger, of Holland, as successor to the Rev. E.H. Robertson.

The Committee draws attention to the fact that the Central Committee will need to be asked to approve the actions in regard to Dr. Cooke, Mr. French, Mr. House and Mr. Young.

16. Proposed Dates for Future Meetings

1961

16 November, afternoon and evening	Executive Committee
17 November	Central Committee
6/7 December	New Central Committee
7/8 December	Commission on World Mission and Evangelism

Proposals subject to confirmation by the new Central Committee:

1962

1 - 6 August	Divisional and departmental meetings
6/7 August	Executive Committee
7 -17 August	Central Committee

Meeting place in Germany.

1963

(May: A.A.C.C. Assembly, Uganda)

15 - 30 July	Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order

(30 July - 11 August: L.W.F. Assembly, Helsinki)

(13 - 24 August: Anglican Congress, Toronto).

20 - 25 August	Divisional and departmental meetings
25/26 August	Executive Committee
26 August - 3 September	Central Committee

Meeting place probably Canada.

1963/64 December-January	Commission on World Mission and Evangelism in the Tropics

(1964, 1 - 13 August, World Presbyterian Alliance Assembly in Germany)

17. Prague Peace Conference

Professor Hromadka said that the Prague Conference had strengthened rather than weakened fellowship between the churches in East and West Europe. Their peace activity was a starting-point for their ecumenical activity. The major aim was total disarmament and the state authorities sympathized with this aim, and so other aspects of the mission of the Church could be discussed. Confronted with strong ideological pressures, the churches of Eastern Europe must manifest the vitality of Christian faith for personal life and for society in general: they must tell their authorities that the future of their countries does not rest only in their hands. Therefore they sought cooperation with Western churches, and with open-minded listening Christians within those churches with whom real dialogue is possible. This cooperation was approved by all except a handful of the participants. The report of the Working Group on Ecumenical Relations showed what could be done. Professor Hromadka then described the programme and attendance. Anyone from outside Eastern Europe who wished to could become a member of the conference. There were three difficult moments at the Conference. The first was when, as the result of a misunderstanding, the Message was put to the vote before there had been time to consider it. The second was the speech of Bishop K.H.Ting. The Chinese were suspicious not only of the W.C.C. but also of any ecumenical encounter between East and West. Professor Hromadka felt that the Chinese had failed to take a great opportunity to interpret their situation to Western Christians and to make it understandable if not acceptable. Bishop Ting had refused a place on the Advisory Committee of 100, and had not taken part in the vote on the report on ecumenical relations. The third difficult point was the formulation of the paragraph on the Vatican on which there was deep division.

Dr. Niemöller said that there was a very large German participation from East and West (160 out of 600). The Conference was wholly financed by voluntary gifts from the churches - including some which would not even send observers. There were many younger people who felt that the W.C.C. did not do enough about the tension in Europe. Bishop Ting's talk and sermon had aroused strong feelings without showing any way out. Kurtis Naylor's reply was the high-point of the Assembly and was applauded from all sides. Prague was up till now the one point of contact with Chinese Christians but much patience was needed. He felt no difficulty over the procedure for voting the Message. He was surprised by the strength of feeling against the politics of the Vatican. He thought that the Conference was worthwhile and that it did not compete with the W.C.C.

Dr. Glen Garfield Williams, the W.C.C.'s observer, described the letters to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Krutchov and the plans for future activities. Another conference was planned for 3 or 4 years hence. National Committees would be formed. The African delegation of 30 came from only 6 states. There was an atmosphere of free discussion in the groups. No last minute resolutions had been allowed. The organization was extremely good. Prague had a wider geographical outreach but a narrower range of subject matter than Nyborg. The desire to cooperate with the W.C.C. was widespread. There had been great confusion between church delegates, official observers and guests.

Bishop Emilianos said misgivings arose on account of hostility to the West and to the Vatican. Should the conference not also address admonitions to Eastern governments?

Professor Hromadka, Dr. Williams and Dr. Niemöller described the attitude of the Chinese in greater detail. China was the man who fell among thieves: the Western churches were the Levites who passed by; the Communist State was the Good Samaritan. The W.C.C. was regarded as a declared enemy of China and the Chinese churches, which were disappointed by the decision of the Russian Church to apply for membership.

Discussing the attraction of Prague for younger people, Dr. Bliss said that the official churches' line provided no alternative means of witness to concern for peace comparable with the Aldermaston marches. Dr. Niemöller said young people wanted at least to be able to meet the people on the other side. Mr. van den Heuvel said there was a strong element of curiosity. Sir Kenneth Grubb spoke of the confusion about "action for peace": C.C.I.A.'s actions did not appeal to young people.

The General Secretary expressed gratitude for the positive attitude of the overwhelming majority towards the W.C.C. He hoped that the W.C.C. would be able to respond to the suggestion for talks between leaders including the C.C.I.A. Two points should be taken up: a) the unreality of a movement for world peace which included no adequate representation of the U.S.A., and b) the Prague attack on the Roman Church.

After further discussion, it was

AGREED: to ask W.C.C. officers and C.C.I.A. to nominate individuals to confer with representatives of the Prague Peace Conference and to report to the Executive Committee or Central Committee.

Adjournment

The Executive Committee adjourned at 5.00 p.m. on Friday, 23rd June.

Note:

At 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 21 June, the members of the Executive Committee took part in a "ground-breaking ceremony" at the site of the new headquarters buildings. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry presided and speeches were made by representatives of the Church and city of Geneva, and by Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill who turned over the first symbolic spadeful of earth. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

Report on pre-Assembly Booklet "Jesus Christ, the Light of the World"

I. Official language editions

		No.printed	no.sold	no unsold
1.	English	387,000	304,500	82,500
2.	German	50,500	44,500	6,000
3.	French	15,400	11,500	3,900

This means that by 16th June 1961 sales of the pre-Assembly Booklet have resulted in a net income of $33,000. Since the remainder of the booklets are all paid for, this means a possible additional income of $15-20,000, depending on sales.

In English a Braille edition has also been published.

II. Other language editions

a) Editions already finished and on display at the Executive Committee meeting

4. Finnish
5. Danish
6. Bengali
7. Hindi
8. Italian
9. Thai
10. Urdu
11. Sinhalese
12. Dutch
13. Oriya
14. Spanish
15. Portugese
16. Karen
17. Welsh (Bible Studies only)

b) Editions which will definitely be printed, giving the approximate publication date as far as known

18.	Swedish	June
19.	Norwegian (somewhat abbreviated)	
20.	Assamese	June
21.	Gujurati	June
22.	Kannarese	June
23.	Malayalam	June
24.	Marathi	June
25.	Tamil	June
26.	Telugu	June
27.	Polish	August
28.	Swahili (abbreviated)	July
29.	Chinese	
30.	Japanese	July
31.	Burmese	June
32.	Greek	July
33.	Indonesian	June
	East German	July

c) Editions in the following languages are under consideration but are not yet definite

34.	Arabic
35.	Hungarian
36.	Czech

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Appendix II

Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF INTER-CHURCH AID AND SERVICE TO REFUGEES TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Administrative Committee of the Division which was concluded a little over a week ago was one of the fullest and most significant of its meetings during the last six years. It was not surprising that such a meeting should be an important one in view of the preparations for the Third Assembly, but its importance rested not simply on this fact but rather because it was the culmination of preparations which have been going on during the past years so that the Division should be equipped and poised for such tasks as the Assembly may give to it for the varied and world wide ministries of Inter-Church Aid.

In the report placed before the Executive Committee in February it was indicated that the Administrative Committee was seeking to follow a policy by which the transition from the emergency and relief concept of Inter-Church Aid to Inter-Church Aid as a continuing and essential part of the life of the World Council of Churches would be made and so that the ministries of Inter-Church Aid would involve churches in all parts of the world and would be exercised in all parts of the world. While it is not true to say that this transition is complete - since many of the related agencies of the Division are limited in their mandates to the service of emergencies and relief - it is true that a re-orientation of thinking about the Division's work has taken place.

Again while it cannot be said that the Division is now a world wide Division in the sense that all the member churches are engaged in its work or that all nations and continents are being equally served - since in Africa services of inter-church aid are only at the beginning and in Latin America they have hardly begun - yet the recognition that it is the role of the Division to seek to express the world wide ministries of the churches is acknowledged.

These developments may best be illustrated by certain features in the Division's life.

1. Staff

The decisions of the Administrative Committee, confirmed by the Central Committee and by this Executive Committee, to bring the staff to full complement before the Third Assembly have been put into effect, although the full list of appointments is not yet complete. There are now area secretaries within the Division for Europe, Orthodox Churches and Countries, Asia and Latin America. We do not yet have an area secretary for Africa although the need for this appointment has become urgent.

The list of functional secretaries is not yet complete since appointments have yet to be made of a secretary for teams, personnel and fraternal workers, and perhaps one for migration. It is hoped that at any rate some of these appointments may be made before the Assembly.

One significant development in staff organisation is the appointment of two co-administrative secretaries, one for general administration and one for financial administration within the Division. The word within is important, since there is no intention of usurping or duplicating or overlapping with the responsibilities of the services of the Department of Finance and Administration which in fact carries an increasingly heavy load on the Division's behalf.

These arrangements, together with the appointment of a senior clerical secretary as personal assistant to the Director, mean that the centre of the Division's administration is adequately strengthened to carry the additional load of a broadening service and a widening programme.

2.) Scholarships

The development of the Division's work is also illustrated in the widening mandate of the Scholarship Programme. This programme, originally conceived as an emergency service mainly for theological students in Europe, has been extended to include scholarships for the theological training of women and for certain forms of lay leadership and technical training, especially for students of the new nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The opportunities for such training are not confined to those who are to undertake specifically church work but are open to those who will go as Christians into various occupations in the life of their countries. Statistics for the Scholarship Programme for this year are as follows:

For the theological scholarship and fellowship programme 1961/62 we have 138 applications on hand from 37 countries. Especially notable, we have 32 applications from 12 territories in Africa.

In the Professional and Technical Scholarship Programme we have 20 applications on hand of which 17 are from students from 3 territories in Africa.

Under the Congo Emergency Programme we have 13 applications on hand, 11 for teachers and 2 for theological students.

Altogether we have 62 applications from Africa on hand.

With the new requests for students from Portuguese territories we expect to award at least 75 scholarships for students from Africa in 1961/62.

In Asia a scholarship and student exchange programme has been developed within the region and some students from Europe have already gone to study in Asian seminaries.

Since its inception more than 1700 students have benefitted from the Scholarship Programme. There is no need to emphasise the potential and ecumenical leadership which these figures represent.

3.) The financial situation of the Division also illustrates these developments of policy. The amount of help passing from church to church, either through the Division or reported to it, increases annually and the list of participating churches grows every year. The proportion of U.S. and non-U.S. giving also begins to show a more equitable balance. Whereas in 1953 the percentage of giving to the Division's Service Programme was 88,5% from the USA churches and 11.5% from other churches, in 1961 the percentage proportion is running at 70% from the USA and 30% from the rest of the world - and this in a rising budget. It is never likely that these contributions will reach parity, and perhaps they ought not to be expected to, but this does represent a fairer distribution of the load.

As far as emergency appeals are concerned, the cash response runs at about 50:50, although the contributions of the U.S. churches in material aid far exceed those of the rest of the world.

The full financial statement concerning the Division will be presented in the report of the Finance Committee.

I. Some features of the main facets of the Division's task may be noted:-

A. Refugees

The Finance Committee report will reveal the satisfactory nature of this operation during the past year and its financial soundness. The statistics represent over 13,000 people moved in 1960, and 4,437 up to the end of April this year. This would seem to give an expectation that the estimated figure of 12,000 in 1961 is likely to be reached.

These figures, however, do not reveal the pastoral counselling and practical aid given to thousands of other refugees to help them to integrate into the life of the countries where they have found asylum, nor do they include the more than ~~10,000~~ 1.500 aged and sick people who are now housed in old people's homes in Europe.

We are at the moment on the threshold of the exciting possibility of moving up to 500 Chinese refugees - not Old Believers this time - from Hong Kong to Brazil to a colony to be established there. The first colony of Old Believers, which some members of the Executive Committee visited when the Committee met in Buenos Aires and which now numbers over 600, is entirely self-supporting. A second colony is well established and a third one is in process of being established.

World Refugee Year has given a great lift to the Refugee Service and indeed to the whole work of Inter-Church Aid generally. Almost 5 million dollars was matched against projects listed in the Division's Work Book; something under 2 million dollars for projects to be carried

out by national councils, and something over 3 million dollars for the projects of the Service to Refugees. Gradually these undertakings are being carried out and the work will go on, certainly through this year and well into the next.

Again behind the facts are faces. The facts mean that hundreds of individual refugees and refugee families have found a solution to their problem.

The refugee problem moves east and south. If World Refugee Year meant a substantial aid to refugees especially in Europe, new refugee problems are occurring elsewhere. It is one of the paradoxes of our time that as new nations emerge - many of them devoted to the ideal of building a welfare state and a more equitable society - so thousands of people are made homeless. There are Dutch Indonesians and Chinese refugees from Indonesia. There are some 40,000 refugees from Chine in North Burma. There are some 200,000 refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco. There are 30,000 refugees from Tibet in India. There are 7,000 refugees in Ruanda-Urundi; 300,000 Baluba refugees in the province of Kasai, and according to reports 80,000 Angolese have recently crossed into Congo. What the outcome of these new refugee situations will be cannot be foreseen. It is always hoped that many of these people will be able to return to their homeland, but it is certain that many will need care for a number of years. The traditional ways by which refugees may be helped to solve their problem may not be open to these people - certainly for very few of them resettlement in new lands will be a possibility. The staff of our own Refugee Service which has gained now a great deal of experience in dealing with this kind of problem may well, therefore, be called upon to advise the Christian Councils and churches in these new lands where the refugees are seeking asylum. How our Service to Refugees may best deal with these new situations is at the moment under serious consideration.

B. Project Lists

The main feature of the Division's work is the building up of the Project Lists. This task provides the area secretaries with the occasion for church visitation and for building up relationships between the churches. The needs so listed are commended to the churches for support. Across the years various actions have been taken to refine this procedure - the result of which is to be seen in the increasing resources which these Lists attract - which in turn is evidence of the increasing confidence of the churches in the validity of the projects listed.

The changed situation in Europe and the developing situation in Africa and Latin America have given cause for a new consideration of these procedures. Committees have been at work on this and the subject will be given a prominent place on the agenda of the special sub-committee of the Assembly's Committee on Inter-Church Aid.

C. Areas of Acute Human Need and Special Comprehensive Demonstration Projects

The movement reported to the Central Committee at St. Andrews for increasing service of the churches in areas of acute human need is

gathering momentum and accelerating at a rate with which it is difficult to keep pace. Most of the related agencies of the Division are concentrating on this new aspect of the Division's work and considerable resources - in some countries vast resources - are being made available for this task. In Australia and New Zealand the highest income yet received for Inter-Church Aid thus far is expected this year and next because of this emphasis of ministering in areas of acute human need. This theme was a dominant feature of Britain's Christian Aid Week and present indications are that there will be a large response to this appeal. Church World Service in the USA is manifesting a great interest and a readiness to support projects in this field. Germany has decided that the "Bread for the World" Campaign shall be an annual feature of the life of the churches of that country, while the churches in Switzerland, through the cooperation of Swiss HEKS and the missionary agencies, will launch a nation-wide campaign in September of this year under the title - in German-speaking Switzerland - "Brot für Deinen Bruder", and in French-speaking Switzerland "Pain pour le Prochain". It is expected that this campaign will raise 2 or 3 million Swiss Francs. Holland and the Scandinavian countries are moving in the same direction. One result of all this is that the churches show an eagerness to support undertakings which will produce food, lift economic standards of communities, whether rural or urban, or provide social services for those in need. This calls for careful consideration in the countries concerned and with governmental and intergovernmental agencies. The work of Dr. Puffert, as Secretary for the Study and Survey of Areas of Acute Human Need, begins to show results as this programme gets under way. Dr. Puffert has already visited Chile and travelled in Africa and is in regular touch with the Food and Agriculture Organisation concerning specific projects.

In this development, too, the Division leans heavily upon the services of C.C.I.A. which not only effects the necessary introductions to the relevant intergovernmental agencies and provides the umbrella under which staff may attend the conferences called by these agencies, but in their own direct representations and studies help forward this work. "Country Studies", to which Dr. Nolde has already referred, have been undertaken in Chile and in Tanganyika, while regular information is provided to the Division about developments in areas where technical assistance is being given.

The role of the Division is to make sure that these enterprises are well founded and valid so that the enthusiasm and resources of the churches may be harnessed to enterprises which are significant and which are likely to have a lasting influence.

While the formal relationships with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, especially in its Freedom from Hunger Campaign, are not yet fully clarified, in one project after another the FAO shows its readiness to give technical advice - the value of which has already been proved in the work in Chile, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, and which is proving most valuable as enquiries are being made concerning possible aid to North-East Brazil, Ethiopia and Japan.

Comprehensive Projects

While the ministries in areas of acute human need call for projects of all kinds the Division is committed to seeking to establish specific comprehensive demonstration projects. The Administrative Committee has decided to seek to establish such projects in five areas. The Bengal Refugee Service project in Calcutta is now under way under the leadership of Dean Krohn who has been donated for two years for this work by the Church of Denmark. We expect that by the time of New Delhi another such comprehensive project will have been planned for Tanganyika. The Division seeks to approve these projects after survey and study, to raise the resources for them, to help in recruiting ecumenical teams to serve them. Once the project has been approved by the Administrative Committee steps are taken to secure a national agency to undertake responsibility for the administration of the project within an agreed budget. In the development of those projects we are of necessity at the exploratory stage, but the Division does not lack for encouragement in this new work.

III. Special Items in the Recent Activities of the Division

A. Conferences

During the past months the Division has been responsible for 3 significant conferences.

(1) The first was a domestic one of Inter-Church Aid Secretaries in which a most valuable discussion took place concerning the whole range of the work of Inter-Church Aid with those who are responsible for carrying out or financing the programmes.

(2) European Conference on Christian Social Institutions.
An important conference on Christian Social Institutions was organised by the Division. Representatives of the diaconal work in Europe together with theologians and sociologists met in Geneva for a four-day conference. The conference was organised on the initiative of Dr. von Hase, Study Secretary of German Hilfswerk, who acted as Study Secretary for the Conference, while Dr. Williams acted as organising secretary. The subject of the conference, which is a significant one for the diaconal work of the churches both in their homelands and overseas, is arousing interest in the churches in other parts of the world. Studies have been going on in Asia on forms of Christian service, and similar studies are beginning in the USA and are planned for Britain.

(3) Migration Conference

3½ years of preparation under the leadership of Mr. Baldwin Sjollema had their culmination in the recent Migration Conference held at Leysin, Switzerland. Dr. Robert Mackie was Chairman of the Preparatory Commission and Dr. Fry was Chairman of the Conference itself. This gathering created a widespread interest

in the churches and among governmental and intergovernmental agencies. The Conference was attended by more than 200 delegates, observers and advisers. The statement issued by the Conference, with recommendations which it is hoped this Committee will submit to the churches, and others which are offered for discussion by the Central Committee are included in a special paper. The Conference was called by the Central Committee and therefore has the responsibility of reporting to it. It is hoped, however, that this Executive Committee will authorise discussion of the subject in the Assembly Committee on Inter-Church Aid so that action may be taken by the Assembly.

B. Special Assistance Social Projects

Dr. Mackie, who chaired a Committee of representatives of the IMC, the Division of Studies and the DICASR to carry out the decision of the Central Committee at St. Andrews on Christian social projects, will introduce the paper which is before the Committee on this subject and will present the findings and recommendations of this meeting to this Committee. The Administrative Committee of the Division has studied and discussed this paper and resolved

i. to welcome the results of the consultation and the document which it produced;

ii. to agree to commend the documents to the Executive Committee of the WCC, and

iii. to agree to inform the Executive Committee of the WCC that the Division is willing to undertake the responsibilities proposed in the document if it is so requested.

C. Arab Refugees

The needs of the Arab refugees are regularly before the Administrative Committee since it is the Division's privilege to sponsor and coordinate a very large programme of relief and aid to them. The officers and staff of CCIA also keep a perpetual watch on this situation and follow closely, especially through the services of Dr. Rees, the debates on this subject in the U.N. Assembly and its appropriate committees. At the recent meeting of the Administrative Committee Dr. Rees reported on the recent debate in the U.N. on this subject. In the light of this report the Administrative Committee adopted a resolution to be forwarded to this Executive Committee for action. The Committee also coupled with this resolution one of its own, "calling upon fellow Christians and churches all over the world generously to continue their support of programmes and services provided by the W.C.C./DICASR and its related agencies on behalf of the Arab refugees.

D. Vietnam

Four years ago the Administrative Committee in consultation with the IMC decided to send a mission of fellowship to the churches of

Vietnam. A visit of about 6 months' duration was paid first by Pastor Roland Dumartheray, who was succeeded by Mr. A.A. van den Brandeler. During the past 3½ years Mr. van den Brandeler has served in this delicate situation. He has identified himself with the Church and people in a remarkable way. He has lived in native conditions and learned to speak Vietnamese in the first year of his residence in that country. He has sought especially to develop a sense of responsibility in the Church. The Administrative Committee received a most moving report on the situation in Vietnam and on the churches there and is now in negotiation with the East Asia Christian Conference to continue these contacts under the auspices of the E.A.C.C.

E. Emergencies

During the past months emergency appeals have been issued for Cameroun, Kenya, Ruanda-Urundi, the island of Tonga, and for Congo. The largest of these has been for the Congo. There has been an enormous response to this appeal, both in cash and in goods. The Division's appeal was for over one million dollars, and more than half this amount has already been received and considerably more is promised. One feature of the Division's appeal was for the establishment of secondary schools in Matadi and Leopoldville. The Swiss churches have undertaken responsibility for the establishing and administration of this part of the programme. An experienced Swiss missionary, Pastor Wildi, is already in the Congo preparing the ground, and he will be followed by Pastor Gschwend, an experienced Swiss educational administrator. Recruitment is going on in Switzerland for the staffing of the schools, and four teachers have already been found for this work.

The relief work continues in the Kasai, and more recently among the Angola refugees who have crossed into the Congo area. This work is carried out by the Congo Protestant Relief Council. Through the representations of the Director of C.C.I.A. to the Secretary General of the United Nations permission was given for the use of U.N. transport for the distribution of drugs and supplies throughout the Congo. This has meant an enormous saving in transportation costs. Mr. Du Val, the Administrative Secretary of the Division, is in the Congo at the moment consulting with the Congo Protestant Relief Council concerning the development of the programme, and it is expected that Pastor Pierre Benignus of the Paris Mission in the course of his visit to West Africa in July will follow up on Mr. Du Val's work on behalf of the Division. Not the least gratifying element in this work has been the increasing confidence established between the Congo Protestant Relief Council and the World Council of Churches through the Division of Inter-Church Aid which has led to the invitation for a member of the staff of the Division to visit Congo.

Conclusion

In presenting this widespread and growing programme it is always necessary to bear in mind that the actual contribution which all this

means to the relief of human suffering or to the meeting of the needs of the churches is really very small indeed. The needs are vast and urgent and action concerning them is imperative. The Administrative Committee, however, always seeks to bear in mind that this ministry is not only exercised for its own sake but as an expression of the fellowship of the churches in the World Council of Churches and it discharges its responsibilities with the prayer that these ministries may make for the unity of the Church and for the renewal of its life.

June, 1961.

Appendix III

Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

M I G R A T I O N C O N F E R E N C E

(Leysin, Switzerland, June 11-16, 1961)

C O N F E R E N C E S T A T E M E N T

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees)

MIGRATION CONFERENCE

Leysin, Switzerland, June 11-16, 1961

CONFERENCE STATEMENT

Introduction

The society in which the Churches now live and witness is a dynamic and revolutionary society with a consequent intensification of human need and suffering. At this moment in history the world's population is increasing explosively with a resultant increasing pressure on the whole world in its struggle for the recognition of human rights and for peace with freedom and justice.

After the Second World War the Churches responded and they continue to respond to the needs of refugees seeking "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" and the chance to build their lives anew.

Today the Churches are faced with a whole complex of migration on a world-wide scale and are challenged to bring Christian thought and practice to bear upon the manifold problems this phenomenon poses.

Migration itself however cannot be isolated but must be seen in the context of the contemporary world of a technological civilisation. The advance of technology in industry and commerce has made all parts of the world economically interdependent, is causing an increasing proportion of mankind to become mobile and is rapidly creating a world which is one community and one labour market. This is a development which blurs the old-time rigidity of national frontiers and makes it increasingly difficult to distinguish between permanent and temporary migration. As a consequence new societies are being created in which the native and the migrant play new roles, the one of assimilation and the other of integration.

Challenged by this situation and the problems it poses, the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in 1956 resolved:

> "To request the Administrative Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees to consider the calling of a special conference of church leaders with consultants representing governmental and inter-governmental agencies and others specially qualified to undertake a comprehensive study of the role and resources of the churches in the field of International Migration."

We have now met together in Leysin, a fellowship of 200 delegates from 75 churches representing 30 countries.

We have taken as our terms of reference to mean that it was our task:

(a) to provide an opportunity for the churches to discuss their common concerns in the field of Migration and to determine their specific responsibilities;

(b) to advise the World Council of Churches about any future tasks in the field of Migration;

(c) to make representations to the World Council of Churches' Third Assembly in New Delhi in November, 1961.

The following are the general conclusions at which we have arrived and which we commend to the concern of the churches. Recommendations designed to implement these conclusions are being submitted separately for consideration by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

I. THE CONCERN OF THE CHURCHES REGARDING MIGRATION

Inherent in the Christian Faith is the affirmation of the unique value of each human being as a person for whom Christ died, and a universal concern for human need in whatever form it appears. Also implicit in this faith is a passion for justice in all human relationships under the sovereignty of God. Therefore the Church must be concerned about those who - voluntarily or involuntarily - move from one country to another. The churches have both a witness to make and responsibilities to discharge with regard to various aspects and problems of migration.

II. THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON THE LIFE OF THE CHURCHES

Apart from any other consideration Christian love and responsibility require the churches to be concerned about all migrants in need. At the same time migration also affects the life of the Church.

Immigration often affects the indigenous churches by increasing awareness of that unity in Christ and that world mission of His Church which transcend all cultural distinctions. But this new awareness will only emerge when these churches and their members are willing to minister adequately to immigrants and accept them implicitly as equals.

Sometimes indigenous churches lose an important opportunity of assisting the integration process of foreign immigrants of similar confession by unrealistic expectations regarding the linguistic and social adjustments of the latter. The refusal of the formation of

foreign language congregations or branches of indigenous churches in the past has led to an unnecessary multiplication of separate denominations. The existence of both a native and a foreign language congregation of the same denomination next to one another or even in the same building can prevent some of the unhappiness accompanying the language controversies. There can then be a flow from one congregation to the other.

The ethnic churches must keep in mind that the use of either the ethnic or indigenous language should be subordinated to the spiritual welfare of their members. At the same time these ethnic churches have nearly always been of invaluable assistance to the mental and emotional stability of the newcomers who felt lost because they were confronted with the necessity to revise a whole system of sentiments, norms and values vital to their inner security.

There are strong indications that the maximum opportunity for indigenous congregations and for individual immigrants to bridge the gap between cultures and languages lies in the extent to which the Christian faith is not simply nominally held or merely professed, but is actually and personally appropriated.

III. THE SPECIALIZED MINISTRY OF THE CHURCH TO THE MIGRANT

The specialized ministry of the Church to all types of migrants is a Christian ministry to the whole man, which should be given to believers and unbelievers alike. In this ministry to the migrant the Church witnesses to the fact that in serving the stranger, it is serving its Lord.

The Church, as the Body of Christ, shares material and spiritual blessings as an expression of "diakonia" (service) and "koinonia" (fellowship). Furthermore, it is reminded by the lives of all migrants that the Church itself is a pilgrim people in history, and also among the nations. Through this ministry a mutual benefit is derived as Christians manifest that they are members one of another in the Body of Christ.

The churches, both at home and abroad, should help the migrant to fulfil his Christian calling in his situation, even though his calling is basically the same as that of all believers. The peculiar circumstances of his life present a challenge. On the one hand his migration is a parable of the pilgrimage of the people of God. On the other hand his situation is one in which with the help of his brethren he must overcome such difficulties as may be caused by differences in language and culture, and which may form an impediment to the fulfilment of his vocation as a Christian.

The ministry of the churches to the migrant involves their whole membership, but special training must be given to those who have specific pastoral responsibility.

a) The Service of the Churches

It is urged that the provision of counselling and information services is a basic and continuing responsibility of the indigenous churches, such services to be fostered, informed and co-ordinated by the World Council of Churches.

Local Congregation: The role of the pastor in this regard is limited but significant: It consists of (i) counselling and (ii) establishing contact between the migrant and technical information and counselling services. He cannot be expected to be an expert on migration details. But in counselling he can make clear the implications of eventual migration. With his intimate knowledge of the family situation, he can help those contemplating migration to explore their basic motives for seeking emigration, to see what a great decision is involved for the whole family, and all the issues on the basis of which a realistic decision may be made. Congregations should be encouraged to use lay resources for counselling.

Regional, National and International Counselling Services: Pastors and others will refer the prospective emigrant for technical knowledge to church offices (where they exist) and appropriate governmental and inter-governmental migration information offices. The services provided under church auspices should as far as possible be co-ordinated with government facilities and should not duplicate them. This responsibility should be discharged in co-operation with the World Council of Churches.

The World Council of Churches has responsibility in developing lines of communications with churches or national councils concerning general needs and trends. Because of its world view the World Council of Churches might, as required, take the initiative in fostering the necessary services by national churches and in promoting liaison between them where such services do not already exist on an international or confessional level.

Some communions have an international structure for referral from church to church and congregation to congregation and have available their own information facilities. This referral service has proved its usefulness and deserves to be extended.

Some counselling and referral work is carried on through the ministrations of chaplains on migrant ships, and by means of reception facilities at the port of arrival. Until such time as there is organic church union, this co-operative approach is desirable and necessary.

Reception and Integration: The local congregation should co-operate with other churches and with community organisations in providing a friendly welcome, and sometimes by helping with the provision of housing, jobs, material aid as well as by providing information and counselling services, etc., for all who come as immigrants.

One of the essential ways in which the churches can help in this process is through the arranging of church services in the immigrant's own language. In some cases this can best be done through ethnic congregations or through language cells or departments within established congregations. This will often involve the ministration of pastors from countries of emigration. Indigenous churches may often help in a truly ecumenical fashion by allowing congregations of other confessions to use their buildings for their services of worship. Immigrant pastors and all pastors who minister to migrant congregations need special training and preparation. Migrant pastors should receive such help both before they leave their country of origin as well as in the receiving country.

It is recognised that some denominations provide services and minister to some migrants of their own confession, but where such facilities do not exist and cannot be established, the aid of national and ecumenical agencies should be utilised.

Where churches of the immigrant's own confession are not present the local congregation should ensure that a welcome is extended to them without any intention of proselytising.

The role of the woman migrant

It is important that in the whole process of migration special attention be given to the woman migrant, especially when she is the wife and mother in the migrating family.

In the pre-emigration period it is important that she take her own responsibility together with her husband, in the decision to migrate, and that she be given practical help in learning something of the new language and of the new way of life of the country of immigration.

In the process of integration it is she who has to make the family life. The main burden falls upon her of the difficulties which arise from the entrance of the children into school, the going to work of the older children, and the necessary adjustments which the husband has to make as he takes up his employment in a new land. She needs especially her own contacts in the fellowship of the church, in club life, and with her neighbours, as well as with the school community. These will help to break through the loneliness of confinement to the house with its many duties. It will be necessary for her to be continually helped in establishing these new contacts.

b. Confessional and Cultural Ties

As a general principle the confessional ties of a migrant should be respected and encouraged, so that he is placed in touch with a congregation of his own church. Where this is not possible he should be informed of an accessible congregation whose teachings and traditions are nearest to those of his own church. Practically the procedures to be followed should be worked out ecumenically. It is recognised that the final decision will rest with the individual. Care should be taken to see that no form of assistance be used to induce the migrant to join a particular church.

The church recognises that cultural traditions affect the way in which persons are nurtured in, and bear witness to, their Christian faith. In aiding migrants and their families during the period of integration care should be taken that the traditions and values of the old culture consonant with Christian standards should be preserved. The churches everywhere should help the migrant to understand that his loyalty to Christ transcends his loyalty to his culture both old and new. The migrant should be helped to adjust himself to his new culture in such a way that he does not contravene his obedience to his Lord, but is encouraged to witness to Him. In these ways both parents and children will be better able to fulfil a Christian vocation and make a valuable contribution to the Church and the cultural life of their new land.

IV. AREAS OF CONCERN AND STUDY

a) Europe

We have studied the migration trends in Europe today and, while recognising that the traditional movement of people from Europe overseas will continue, though in reduced proportions, we have been made vividly aware of the remarkable development of intra-European migration. Much of this is on a temporary basis, although there is increasing evidence of permanence, where and when it proves legally as well as economically possible.

We urge that the churches be alerted to the phenomena of increasing numbers of international seasonal migratory workers (not only in Europe but elsewhere). This will involve additional responsibility for the churches in providing services. Since in many countries migratory labourers are scattered throughout the area, they become the concern of local congregations of indigenous churches which should be informed of their presence and their need of pastoral care.

Because of the importance of preserving the family unit, stress should be laid on family movement, whether in permanent or seasonal migration. The churches have a responsibility to take counsel with employers of seasonal workers, in respect of the working conditions, the housing and the leisure time etc. of their workers.

The churches also have a responsibility to represent to governments that they should organise and undertake specialised courses for seasonal workers so that they may increase their technical knowledge. Immigration countries should help unskilled workers to acquire technical knowledge which could later become an important contribution to the development of their countries of origin.

The governments which for the good of their countries' economy invite seasonal workers from other countries should acknowledge a concomitant responsibility not only for the social and cultural welfare of such workers, but also for their spiritual welfare through the appropriate ecclesiastical channels. This recommendation is intended to apply to particular situations in Europe and not to all countries where seasonal workers are employed.

In addition, the churches should consider the provision of centres of welcome, hostels, flying squads of chaplains etc., where possible on a co-operative basis.

b) Asia and Africa

(i) General

We believe that just as in the past the World Council of Churches has given attention and concern to the needs of European migrants, so too it must give serious and comparable attention to the similar concerns of Asia and Africa.

Churches, national councils of churches in Asia and Africa, and regional church bodies, such as the East Asia Christian Conference and the All Africa Church Conference, must take this responsibility much more seriously than in the past - in preparing their own people to migrate, in ministering to newcomers - including students - in bringing Christian opinion to bear on the migration policies of governments, and in understanding more fully the needs and opportunities of migration.

(ii) Asia

There is an almost overwhelming pressure on many people in Asia to migrate. Among the elements in that pressure the most important are the following:-

(a) Over-population in relation to economic development;

(b) Insufficient available land;

(c) Political pressures;

(d) A widespread desire for economic betterment.

Yet migration opportunities are strictly limited - in fact for the great majority of people they do not exist at all. We believe that while the situation may improve at particular points, most people in Asia who urgently need or desire to migrate will be unable to do so. We realise that in view of the magnitude of the problem in Asia which is reflected in the desire or need to migrate, migration alone cannot provide a solution. However, some new opportunities to migrate would do much to improve the psychological situation of all those in need. They might in addition offer a permanent solution for those resettled and might well contribute to the well-being of the world by permitting those concerned to live their lives more fully in areas where their services are needed.

The obvious factors which militate against migration are:-

(a) The restrictive immigration policies of national governments which often reflect many factors, social, cultural, ethnic and economic;

(b) The lack of necessary skills on the part of those wishing to migrate;

(c) Lack of economic development in countries to which people might migrate.

Nevertheless, the churches should work unceasingly to encourage governments of all countries to accept Asian migrants.

(iii) Africa

In Africa the position is radically different, primarily due to the fact that there is on the whole, less population pressure, but there is and will continue to be much migration resulting from:

(a) People seeking improved living conditions;

(b) The need for cash;

(c) Unemployment;

(d) The traditional habits of movements and land policies;

(e) Political pressures;

(f) Psychological unpreparedness of minority groups for living under a changed regime.

It is important to note that migration on the part of Africans usually involves the best elements in the population, although these are in fact needed for the development of their newly independent nations. It also should be borne in mind that in the African context migration often implies a certain stigma unless it is the whole community that migrates as a communal group.

Some factors that militate against migration are:-

(a) Restrictive immigration policies of governments;

(b) Communal groups regard persons from other groups, often within the same political boundaries as "foreigners";

(c) Employment practices often involve "men only";

(d) Social security involved in tribal life;

(e) Socio-religious attachment to the land;

(f) Lack of finances to exploit natural resources.

There is a particular problem in many African countries (which may also apply to other countries) where men leave their families for long periods in order to find employment. We believe that the churches, the national Christian councils and the All Africa Church

Conference should study this intra-continental migration, and seek to offer special services to meet the demoralising situation which results, including the need for the provision of facilities for families.

iv) Latin America and the Caribbean

We have heard a statement on the needs and problems of emigration to Latin America, but have not given sufficient attention to this aspect of our task. We regret this omission and urge that the Churches and the World Council of Churches give major attention to this problem as well as to that which will attend the various programmes which are being implemented in Latin American countries together with those now proposed by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the governments concerned.

We have also heard with great interest reports of the present migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States of America and of British West Indians to the United Kingdom, and of the efforts of governments and voluntary agencies, including the churches, to care for the needs of these migrants. We would emphasise the importance of the giving to them of a friendly welcome in the receiving countries, and in particular the importance of the role of the churches in helping to make sure that these migrants should be integrated into the life of the country and of the Church without delay and without distinction of race.

V. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENTS AND THE CHURCHES' WITNESS CONCERNING IT

1. Churches and nations alike are subject to the sovereignty of God. It is the duty of the churches to remind the nations that in regard to migration as in other respects, national sovereignty and self-interest are subordinate to the authority of God which is binding upon all nations.

2. As parts of the Church Universal, the churches feel their responsibility for the welfare of all peoples. The churches must therefore urge upon nations the duty to harmonise national self-interest with the universal commonweal in their immigration policies, and to consider the effects of these policies upon the needs and claims of other peoples.

3. Migrants generally represent a valuable asset to the life of a nation and a means of cultural enrichment as well as economic advancement. The churches should, therefore, urge governments to consider whether generous immigration policies may not be conducive to constructive national planning.

4. On the other hand, since it would be irresponsible not to acknowledge that completely uncontrolled and unlimited migration could lead to disorder as well as to injustice, the churches cannot recognise any unqualified right to migration, but must uphold the primary responsibility of national governments to regulate it.

5. Accepting then the right and duty of governments to regulate migration, the churches should urge the governments to take the following points into consideration in establishing and administering their migration policies.

With regard to emigration - the right of emigration without hindrance except for governmental control in relation to such matters as crime, necessary financial restrictions, and preventing the exploitation of intending emigrants.

With regard to immigration -

(a) The need to avoid any exclusion of migrants on the basis of race, nationality or religion;

(b) The responsibility to help ease population pressures in situations where feasible migration can make a contribution;

(c) The humanitarian claims of migrants in situations of special hardship;

(d) The particular claim of the political refugee upon the help of the world community;

(e) The vital importance of preserving the family as a unit, making every effort to avoid separating the wage-earners from the rest of their families over an extended period and facilitating reunion when members have migrated;

(f) The responsibility for friendly reception and assistance in the adjustment of the migrant;

(g) The need to support the efforts of international organisations in the field of migration to increase their scope and effectiveness;

(h) The need for the speedy development of unused economic resources so that each country can make a maximum contribution to the welfare not only of its own citizens, but of those of other lands.

VI. THE WORLD NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Migration is an indivisible problem in one world. It is therefore related to the wider issue of justice in securing for all people a fair share of the earth's resources. It is accordingly essential that it be within the area of international consideration,

discussion and action. The problem of migration is related to broader issues of economic and social development, including the question of restraining population increase. A quickened pace of development, aided by adequate technical and financial assistance can help to relieve economic pressure in the countries of emigration and to enlarge economic opportunities in the countries of immigration. That which is international must also be ecumenical and the concerns and ministry of all the churches everywhere must be joined in seeking the answers to the problems with which our Conference has been confronted.

We have made practical recommendations to the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and through it to the churches. We would also emphasise the need for the continuing study of the doctrinal and ethical aspects of the Church's relation to migration. Indeed there are many points where further study is necessary if the Central Committee and churches endorse our submission that we must embark on this new ministry and service. We would again make particular reference to the massive population increases which constitute one of the dynamic concerns of our time.

Finally, we would emphasise that while we have been facing a new aspect of an old problem and urging new action, we cannot forget that our first association with this problem was our Christian response to the clamant need of the forced migrant - the refugee. We recognise the melancholy fact that this problem remains with us and is likely to continue a permanent factor in our age.

The refugee problem is a disease of our time which is spreading rapidly from Europe to Asia and Africa. New challenges and new tasks therefore call for new and additional effort and not a diversion of service from those who continue in the greatest need and the most hapless plight.

While in this Conference the needs of the voluntary migrant have become manifest to us, we have not lost sight of the fact that the problem of the migrant embraces that of the refugee. We have also seen that the refugee does not have an exclusive claim on a ministry which must be extended to all those who for one reason or another leave their own countries for life in a new land.

APPENDIX IV

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees)

MIGRATION CONFERENCE

Leysin, Switzerland, June 11-16, 1961

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CHURCHES AND COUNCILS OF CHURCHES

(As approved by the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches on June 22nd, 1961).

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1. That they should call into consultation those involved in national migration policy, members of universities with special competence, officers of welfare agencies etc. together with their own informed representatives to ensure that Christian witness and Christian principles are applied to the national policies of migration and the services rendered to migrants.

2. That they should seek to influence their members and welfare agencies locally so that all may appreciate the problems of migrants, and be ready to help with their preparation for emigration, or adjustment on immigration, and to hold them in Christian fellowship, welcoming generously both members of other confessions and non-Christians.

3. That they should explore methods and opportunities of more adequate training for ordained and lay workers amongst migrants so that they may render more effective Christian service.

4. That they should review the extent to which through their agencies and other means they are serving migrants or can develop work amongst them at both the national and international level, and consider how to utilize and develop all available resources more extensively for this purpose.

5. That they should seek to discover the points at which ecumenical initiative on migration is called for, which might be provided by the World Council of Churches.

6. That they should study the report of the Migration Conference to discover the ways in which they may feel called upon to implement it.

APPENDIX V

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees)

MIGRATION CONFERENCE

Leysin, Switzerland, June 11-16, 1961

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(As agreed by the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches on June 22nd, 1961 for transmission to the Central Committee at New Delhi, November, 1961)

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1. That there should be further consultation with representatives of the world confessional bodies on the points raised at the Migration Conference on "confessional and cultural ties" in order to clarify and develop procedures in the reception of immigrants into the church life of their new countries.

2. That regular coordination should be provided for the exchange of information, views and methods, and clearance of specific matters of concern amongst churches involved in assistance to migrants.

3. That counselling service be given to churches and councils which need practical assistance in making arrangements for migrants, such as pastoral welfare and reception services, contacts with churches in other countries and with intergovernmental or other agencies.

4. That the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees consider the possibility of providing certain specific services to migrants in any part of the world who for one reason or another are deprived of aid and are in special need. It is understood that these additional services would be undertaken without prejudice to the present service to refugees.

5. That the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees provide facilities in its programme for projects for the preparation of emigrants, or the reception of immigrants, put forward by churches or national councils which find it difficult to provide adequate service for this. Such projects might include assistance in sending pastors or priests from countries of emigration to countries of immigration.

6./

6. That ways and means be found of communicating to national governments the conviction of the Migration Conference that, while the right to restrict migration is recognized, it would be a major contribution to international goodwill and well-being, as well as a modest advance in international justice, if some clear means could be devised so that at least a limited number of admissions would be assured each year from the various areas where emigration opportunities are a major need.

7. That increased attention be given to the fundamental causes of migration through the making available of increased resources, e.g. to the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, commensurate as far as possible with the increases of service functions here envisaged.

8. This Conference in accord with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights acknowledges the right of every man to return to his native country. Since the Conference lacked time for an adequate discussion of this problem, it recommends that the Central Committee request the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs to study it in all its implications with a view to making recommendations to the Central Committee.

Appendix VI

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

Resolution on ARAB REFUGEES

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Taking note of the inconclusive character of the most recent United Nations action on the plight of what is now over one million Arab refugees and regretting that a just solution to this tragic human problem continues now in its 13th year to be hindered by political considerations

Aware that the XVI General Assembly of the United Nations will once again embark on a major review of the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and of the future of the refugees within its mandate

Recalling the recommendations of the First and Second Beirut Conferences and the Spittal Consultation - held under the auspices of the World Council of Churches-International Missionary Council - in particular (a) that as a comprehensive offer the refugee should be offered

i. A home and a job

ii. Continuing relief until he is established

iii. Compensation from Israel or the possibility of ultimate repatriation

and (b) that a final onus lies upon member governments of the United Nations who, in our view, must be made to realize that, in addition to maintaining the relief programme, much more massive sums of money will be required if we are to move towards solutions, and that more money must be contributed by more governments, including members and non-members of the United Nations.

Reiterates its views that

i. A real solution to the problem of these men, women and children depends upon a political solution and any constructive move must have its hard implications for either Israel or the Arab States, while it is certain that a full solution will make severe demans on both

ii. So long as the problem continues unresolved, governments members of the United Nations must accept a full commitment to the political and financial cooperation necessary to the continuation of United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

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Urges again that the mandate of United Nations Relief and Works Agency be renewed for a period long anough to make possible constructive programmes and the funds should be provided not only for adequate relief but also for the furtherance and development of vocational training programmes.

Appendix VII

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES COMMITTEE ON SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE TO SOCIAL PROJECTS

I. Introduction.

A. The Remit of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee, at its meeting in 1960 at St. Andrews, took the following action (Minutes, p. 89):

a) The Central Committee recognizes that there is now an urgent need for the World Council to play a larger part in helping to train lay and pastoral leadership needed to deal with the problems of rapid social change and in providing related assistance and technical advice to churches which must act effectively in a time of social, political and economic upheaval.

b) It authorizes the Division of Studies and the Division of Inter-Church Aid, consulting the IMC, the CCIA and the Division of Ecumenical Action, to convene a consultation in the spring of 1961 to seek a broad agreement on plans and procedures calculated to further the above mentioned purposes most effectively. The Consultation should take fully into account the work already being done and planned by the churches, councils and missions and the possibilities for working through existing agencies. It should also keep in mind the need for Christian witness in regard to training programmes under secular auspices.

c) The Central Committee requests that this consultation report to the Executive Committee in June 1961 and authorizes the Executive Committee to act on this report.

B. The Consultation reached "a broad agreement on plans and procedures" as contained in the ensuing parts of this report. In so doing, the Consultation took into consideration the following points:

1. There is a general and urgently expressed conviction that a new perspective is required on the strategy of the churches in meeting the changing social, political and economic situations particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

2. The experience of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees in dealing with acute human need, indicates that this need is endemic and not adequately dealt with in terms of relief.

3. The results of the WCC study on "Our Common Christian Responsibility Toward Areas of Rapid Social Change" calls for Christian action in the social, political and economic realm, and shows the need for expert competence in developing the strategy of this action.

4. The developing role of the churches in relation to the initiatives and programmes of intergovernmental agencies becomes increasingly important.

5. A means of cooperation and coordination among the various Divisions and Departments is needed because of their heavy involvement in this general field.

6. It is desirable that the integration of the WCC and the IMC should draw the long-standing work of missions in this field into closer relation with the other work of the WCC.

II. The Proposal.

A. Purpose.

The Consultation proposes to the Executive Committee that the WCC equip itself to provide specialized assistance to the churches to act more effectively in the social, political and economic spheres, especially in Asia, Africa and Latin America, through a) helping the churches and missions to re-think the more effective use of existing resources; b) providing opportunities for developing the understanding, skills and leadership needed; and c) providing help and technical advice to the churches in formulating and developing pioneer, demonstration projects.

B. Organization.

1. Committee.

a. It is proposed that a Committee be appointed by the Central Committee, upon nomination of the Administrative Committee of DICASR after consultation with the Division of Studies, the Division of Ecumenical Action, the Division of World Mission and Evangelism, and the CCIA.

b. This Committee should be administratively related to the DICASR and should report to the Central Committee through the Administrative Committee of DICASR.

c. The specific responsibilities of this Committee should include:

i. initiating consultation, study and action as called for in the "Purpose" and indicated in the "Methods of Procedure".

ii. receiving proposals for specific programmes and projects.

iii. evaluating and recommending such projects to the Administrative Committee of DICASR after appropriate staff consultation with other divisions concerned.

2. Expert Guidance.

It is proposed that this Committee be authorized to create consultative processes whereby it may secure expert guidance concerning its programme and projects. These processes may call for the convening of groups of specially qualified people, or they may use existing agencies, or both.

3. Staff.

It is proposed that adequate staff for the development of the proposed programme be secured by the DICASR to serve the Committee.

C. Methods of Procedure.

In fulfilment of the above Purpose, the following are proposed:

1. To draw upon the relevant experience of WCC Divisions and Departments and give assistance to them where needed.

2. To call upon the help of competent persons to ascertain, through proper consultation and study, the most urgent needs facing the churches and NCCs in this field.

3. To provide, at the request of the churches concerned, qualified people to help churches and NCCs to reconsider their present programmes, to develop understanding, skills and leadership, and to prepare definite projects.

4. To advise and assist the churches and NCCs in securing trained people for the projects indicated above. (These people may come from nearby or from far; they may stay for a relatively long time or for a short time).

5. To advise the DICASR in respect of the financial assistance required by churches and NCCs for projects indicated above.

D. Finance.

1. Administrative Costs.

It is proposed that staff and administrative costs be covered by the budget of the DICASR.

2. Programme Costs.

a. Basic Programme.

It is estimated that the programme of the Committee will require a basic sum of at least $100,000 per annum. The DICASR is asked to seek to raise this sum, and money for a developing programme, from its related agencies, foundations and other sources. It is understood that the proposed programme will only be put into effect when there is a reasonable assurance that the basic sum will be forthcoming for a three year period.

b. Projects Beyond the Budget of the Committee.

The DICASR will advise and assist the churches and NCCs in finding funds from its related agencies, foundations and other sources, for projects, which cannot be financed by the funds directly available for the Programme, when such projects have been recommended by the Committee and approved by the Administrative Committee of DICASR. The Division of World Mission and Evangelism will if desired render such assistance as it can in commending suitable projects to its constituency for financial support.

E. It is proposed that the WCC Committee on Specialized Assistance to Social Projects be established for a three year period, and its work reviewed by the Central Committee at the end of that period with a view to its continuation.

Appendix VIII

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Headquarters Properties Fund

Gifts received or assured to 31st May, 1961

	Accepted Objectives	U. S. Dollars Received to 31st May, 1961
Argentine		
Friends of W.C.C. (Collection)	234	234.--
Salvation Army	234.	233.64
Iglesia Evangelica Luterania Unida	15	15.--
Sinodo Evangelico Aleman del Rio de la Plate	75	75.--
Australasia		
Methodist Church of Australasia	1,693	1,692.75
Austria		
Evangelical Church of The Augsburgian and Helvetic Confession	250	250.--
Belgium		
Belgian Christian Missionary Church	83	83.44
Brazil		
Methodist Church of Brazil	443	
Federation of Lutheran Churches	125	125.--
Canada		
Anglican Church of Canada		3,629.50
Churches of Christ		89.30
Evangelical United Brethren Church		153.75
Presbyterian Church in Canada		1,435.40
Salvation Army		235.33
United Church of Canada		4,562.35
United Lutheran Church in America		230.62
Canadian Council		5,126.42
	(15,463)	(15,462.67)
Supplementary appeal:		
Anglican Church of Canada	35,400	
Presbyterian Church in Canada	14,000	
United Church of Canada	44,250	19,406.--
United Lutheran Church in America (on behalf of its Canadian members)	2,250	
	(95,900)	
Central Africa		
Church of the Province of Central Africa	70	70.38
Ceylon		
Gifts received in Ceylon	209	179.32
Denmark		
Gifts assured	36,000	
East Africa		
Presbyterian Church of East Africa	20	20.48

	U.S. Dollars	
	Accepted Objectives	Received to 31st May, 1961
Finland		
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finlane	1,500	1,500.--
France		
Reformed Church of France	1,106	1,105.99
Evangelical Church in Alsace and Lorraine	62	62.30
Germany		
Evangelische Brüder-Unität	83	83.33
Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland	14,558	14,558.41
Vereinigung der Deutschen Mennonitengemeinden	36	36.33
Supplementary appeal	184,626	184,626.27
Ghana		
Presbyterian Church of Ghana	43	42.93
Hungary		
Baptist Church of Hungary	100	100.--
Methodist Church (USA) - Hungarian Conference	50	50.--
Reformed Church of Hungary	1,000	1,000.--
India and Pakistan		
Church of South India	278	278.15
Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar	173	173.14
National Christian Council of India	213	212.77
Indonesia		
Gift of $50 or $100 from each member church	500	
Italy		
Waldensian Church	500	500.--
Japan		
United Church of Christ in Japan	200	200.--
Lebanon		
Union of Armenian Evangelical Church in the N.East	500	500.--
Netherlands		
Armenian Church	60	60.36
Dutch Reformed Church	3,055	3,055.16
Evangelical Lutheran Church	81	53.69
Old Catholic Church	40	40.26
Supplementary appeal	18,328	
New Zealand		
Voted by National Council	1,400)	2,816.20
Gifts received in New Zealand	1,400)	
Norway		
Church of Norway	3,002	3,002.34
Pakistan		
Pakistan Christian Council	210	210.--

	U.S. Dollars	
	Accepted Objectives	Received to 31st May, 1961
Philippine Islands		
United Church of Christ in the Philippines	225	225.--
Philippine Independent Church	87	87.07
South Africa		
Congregational Union of South Africa	71	71.32
Methodist Church of South Africa	711	710.86
Dutch Reformed Church	282	281.66
Spain		
Spanish Evangelical Church	167	166.71
Spanish Reformed Episcopal Church	67	67.51
Sweden		
Gifts received in Sweden	25,150	
Switzerland		
Church of Geneva	5,841	
Old Catholic Church	23	23.--
Individual Gifts received	10,415	10,415.--
Gifts assured	125,000	
	(141,279)	(10,438.--)
Turkey		
Ecumenical Patriarchate	25,000	25,000.--
United Kingdom and Eire		
Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland	787	787.07
Church of England	6,300	2,079.--
Church of Christ	5	5.--
Church of Scotland	1,692	1,692.44
Congregational Union of England and Wales	605	
Methodist Church	1,736	1,237.60
Presbyterian Church of England	706	706.--
Presbyterian Church of Ireland	294	196.--
Salvation Army	507	507.15
Methodist Church in Ireland	84	84.--
Local Council	15	14.70
Church in Wales	224	
Special appeal	560	560.--
	(13,515)	(7,868.96)
U.S.A.		
African Methodist Episcopal Church	2,756	555.--
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	1,950	
American Baptist Convention	15,000	15,000.--
American Evangelical Lutheran Church	90	90.--
American Lutheran Church	5,500	5,500.--
Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church	3,490	3,490.--
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	1,140	
Church of the Brethren	1,300	1,300.--
Evangelical Lutheran Church	5,625	5,500.--
Evangelical United Brethren Church	9,000	9,000.--
International Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples)	18,134	18,134.37
Methodist Church	72,600	

	U.S. Dollars	
	Accepted Objectives	Received to 31st May, 1961
Moravian Church in America - Northern Province) Moravian Church in America - Southern Province)	545	100.--
National Baptist Convention USA Inc.	2,800	
Polish National Catholic Church of America	280	
Presbyterian Church in the US	6,210	2,206.91
Presbyterian Church in the USA	40,863	40,863.41
Protestant Episcopal Church	26,200	26,200.--
Reformed Church in America	2,565	2,465.--
Five Years Meeting of Friends	350	100.--
Friends General Conference	345	345.--
Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate in America	90	50.--
Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America	500	500.--
Salvation Army	130	130.--
Seventh Day Baptist General Conference	335	
Congregational Christian Churches in the U.S.A.	14,000	14,000.--
Evangelical and Reformed Church	9,025	9,025.--
United Evangelical Lutheran Church	225	225.--
United Lutheran Church in America	13,836	13,836.24
United Presbyterian Church of North America	2,630	2,630.--
Hungarian Reformed Church of America	100	100.--
	(257,614)	(171,345.93)
Supplementary appeal:		
Received from:		
Foundations		517,600.--
Individuals		704,822.--
Co-operating groups		225.--
Local churches		253.--
Church World Service, Inc.		10,000.--
Women's Division of Christian Service of Board of Missions of the Methodist Church		25,000.--
	(1,257,900)	(1,257,900.--)
Gifts assured:	29,000	
West Pakistan Christian Council	211	210.90
Lutheran World Federation Assured gifts	80,000	30,000.--
World Presbyterian Alliance Assured gifts	25,000	6,894.10
Individual gifts	7	7.58
	$ 2,239,874	1,763,390.91

Geneva, 17th June. 1961.